REPLY TO ATTENTION OF:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

UNITED STATES ARMY INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY COMMAND FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY OFFICE FORT GEORGE G. MEADE, MARYLAND 20755-5995

September 5, 2001

Freedom of Information/ Privacy Office

Mr. John Young CRYPTOME 251 West 89th Street Suite 6E New York, New York 10024

Dear Mr. Young:

- a. Your Freedom of Information Act of March 29, 2001, for records concerning various dossiers. Your request was received in this office on April 18, 2001.
- b. Our letter of April 20, 2001, informing you that additional time was needed to review the records and we were unable to comply to the 20-day statutory time limit in processing your request.

We have conducted checks of the automated Defense Clearance and Investigations Index and a search of the Investigative Records Repository to determine the existence of Army intelligence investigative records responsive to Czechoslovakia Émigré Activities, ZF010120.

We have completed a mandatory declassification review in accordance with Executive Order 12958. As a result of our review, it has been determined that the Army-originated information in the records no longer warrants classification protection and is partially releasable. The records are enclosed for your use. Fees for processing this request are waived.

Information has been sanitized from these records, and five pages have been withheld in their entirety to protect the privacy rights of the individuals concerned. This information is exempt from the public disclosure provisions of the FOIA per Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(7)(C).

In addition, information that would reveal confidential sources has also been sanitized and is considered exempt from public disclosure pursuant to Title 5 U.S. Code 552 (b)(7)(D) of the FOIA. The protection of confidential sources is necessary for the maintenance of a viable and effective intelligence investigative capability.

Central Intelligence Agency



19 September 2001

Mr. John Young CRYPTOME 251 West 89th Street, Suite 6E New York, NY 10024

Reference: F-2001-01939

Dear Mr. Young:

In the course of processing your 29 March 2001 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request for information concerning Czechoslovakia Émigré Activities, the Department of the Army located a CIA document and referred it to us for review and direct response to you.

We have reviewed the document and have determined that it is currently and properly classified and must be denied in its entirety based on FOIA exemptions (b)(1) and (b)(3). An explanation of the exemptions is enclosed.

You have the right to appeal this decision by addressing your appeal to the Agency Release Panel, in my care, within 45 days from the date of this letter. Should you choose to do this, please explain the basis of your appeal.

Thank you for your patience while we were processing this referral.

Sincerely,

Kathryn I. Dyer Information and Privacy Coordinator

Enclosure

THIS MUST REMAIN TOP DOCUMENT

DOSSIER NO. 27010120 W

As of $80 \in 8$ all material included (Date)

in this file conforms with DA policies currently in effect.

(Signature) Joung 8DECFS (Date Signed)

(Printed Name)

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(Princed Name)

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COMBENIAL

DAD-4821

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY DETACHMENT APO 757 US, ARMY

RIVER

11 March 1955

SUBJECT: Report on Czech Exiles in the Federal Republic

TO

Commanding Officer

Headquarters, 66th CIC Group APO 154, United States Army

ATIN: Technical Specialist Section

Captain BARTOSIK

(**6)(1)**

PER CIA

l. Attached hereto for your information and retention is a thirteen-page report, in Czech, Subject as above. This report was prepared in order to provide information on the effect on Czech emigres in West Germany of the current and continuing campaign by the government of the CSR to here disaffected elements among the emigration to return to Czechoslovakia.

2. You will note that Subject report includes detailed information on the Czech emigre situation in West Germany, including the names of individuals known to have contacted the CSR government to avail themselves of the amnesty recently proclaimed by that government for returning refugees.

of to Marian

J.E. CATLIN, JR. DAD Liaison Officer

STGT: 8467

w/att

EXCLUDED FROM GENERALI ... DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

CONFIDENTIA

IS THIS THE CORRECT

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HEADQUARTERS REGION VIII 66TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS GROUP UNITED STATES ARMY, EUROPE US ARMY APO 742

D-298674; VIII-15890

20 July 1954

SUBJECT: Czech Refugee Committee

TO:

Commanding Officer 66th CIC Group APO 154, US Army ATTN: Mr. RISSINGER

REFERENCE: Region VIII AR, Subject: Czech Refugee Committee in BERLIN, file: D-298674, VIII-15890, dated 2 July 1954.

- 2. FORWARDED: AR, dated 14 July 1954, Subject and file as above.
- 3. CONTROL OF INFORMATION:

Source is VIII Sources:

Evaluation of Sources: F-3

5 USC 552 (b) (3)

c. How information was obtained by Sources: During the normal course of Source's duties.

d. Date Sources obtained information: 23 June 1954.

e. Date agent received information: 25 June 1954.

f. Status of case: Coverage Continues.

1 Incl AR dtd 14 Jul 54 (7)

Berlin 42323

dob/Ops

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Commanding

DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

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	,		AGENT REPORT (SR 380-320-10)	OPNS OFF	Cal	NHF/bh
1. NAME OF	SUBJEC	T OR TITLE OF INCIDENT		2. VATE	SUBMITTED July 1954	
Czech Re	efugee	Committee in BER	TIN E-G	F	•	OR FILE NUMBER
			PER	VII	<u>[_15890</u>	<u> </u>
report On		ings 5 1954 (was interviewed an	nd furnished	d the fol	lowing
informat	tion o	concerning the Cze	ch Refugee Cormittee			
a.	The	Czech Committee in	n BERLIN is made up	of the follo	owing ele	ected members:
	(1)	Chairman:				
	(2)	Deputy Chairman:				
	(3)	Secretary:			0)(1)(.)
	(4)	Cashier:				
	(5)	Social Reporter:				
n addit Arbitrat		o the above elected ourt.	ed members,	pres	r des as C	hairman of the
ates in	ndi cat	e 1 January 1954, ed to the Czech Re e (US Sector), Wal	the following named efugee Committee offi Lthristrasse 16:	persons hav	re report Ls now lo	ed on the cated at
	(1)	[]	14 April	1954		
	(2)		14 April	1954		
	(3)		14 April	1954		
	(4)		29 March	1954		
1000	(5)		18 Januar	ry 1954		
	(6)		17 March	1954		
	(7)	C = 1	17 March	1954		
	(8)		17 March	1954		
	(9)	C J	17 March	1954		FTOM GENERAL FICATION SOLLIDUL
	(10)		17 March	1954		
*****	(11)	1	4 25 May 19	954		(continued)
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	12172	REGION VIII / 1				

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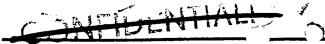
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			ENT REPORT R 380-320-10)		Page 2	
1. NAME OF	SUBJECT OR TITLE OF IN			2. DATE S		
Czech Re	fugee Committee in	BERLIN			L SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		VIII-	-15890	
₩• REPORT	0F FINDINGS (12)		4 January 1951	' +		
	(13) [.]	12 February 19	954		
	(14)	J	12 February 19	954		
	(15)		12 February 19	954		
	(16)		12 February 19	954		
	(17))	15 February 19	954		
(B)(T)(C	n(18)	J	25 May 1954			
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	(20)		5 February 195	54		
	(21)		5 February 195	54		
	(22)		4 January 1954	-		
	(23)		30 May 1954		REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED ON 23 Nev 99	
	(24)	J	30 May 1954		BY USAINSCOM POUPA Auth Para 4-102 DOD 5209.1R	
· ·	(25)]	31 March 1954			
	Since 1 January 1 nthe dates indica				e departed from	
	(1)		NEW YORK, USA		10 April 1954	
	(2)	7	Austria		12 March 1954	
(b)(7)(O	(3)		Canada		9 June 1954	
	(4)		Brazil		14 June 1954	
	(5)	J	Canada		13 May 1954	
	(6)		Canada 5		1 April 1954 (continued)	
JYPED HAI	FE AND ORGANIZATION OF S	PECIAL AGENT	THE NOTITE OF	Spenie		
CE Team.	CIC Region VIII	₹,000 i	**, *}		<u> </u>	

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	AGENT REPORT (SR 380-320-10)	Page 3
1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT	2. 0	ATE SUBMITTED
Czech Refugee Committee in BERLIN	3 · C	4 July 1954 ONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS	V	III - 15890
(7)	Canada	1 April 1954
(8)	NEW YORK, USA	30 March 1954
(9)	NEW YORK, USA	30 March 1954
(b)(7)(C) (10)	NEW YORK, USA	30 March 1954
(11)	Brazil	14 June 1954
(12)	USA	23 May 1954
d. Since 1 January 1954, the formula on the dates indicated and are now sometimes of the company in West Germany:		
(1)	8 May 1954	-
(2)	6 April 1954	
(3)	6 April 1954	
(4) <u> </u>	6 April 1954	
(5) [.]	9 June 1954	
(6)	9 June 1954	
e. Since 1 January 1954, the fon the dates indicated for the Valka	ollowing named persons h -camp in NUERNBERG (PV50	ave departed from BERLIN 80), Germany:
(1)	15 March 1954	
(2)	15 March 1954	REGRADED UNCLASSIFIE ON 13 Nov 99
(3)	15 January 1954	BY USAINSCOM POWPA Auth Para 4-102 DOD 5200, II
(b)(7)(c) (4)] 10 March 1954	,
(5)	17 February 1954	"" MOND MYOM GENERALI". " I MAEDIA ICARION SCHEDUI
(6)	4 February 1954	
(7)	15 January 1954	(continued)
TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT 7. S/A	6. SIGNATURE OF ERECT	· Corus
E Team, CIC Region VIII	4-14-14-17	}



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			AGENT REPORT (SR 380-320-10)		Page 4
1. NAME OF	SUBJECT OR TITLE OF IN	CIDENT		2. DATE SU	
Czech Re	fugee Committee i	n BERLIN		1	SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER
				VIII-	15890
4. REPORT (of findings (8)	\supset	11 March 195	! 4	
(b)(7)(c)	(9)		11 March 195	4	
	(10)		12 March 195	4	
f. on the d					departed from BERLIN ties in West Germany:
	(1)		MUNICH (PU93)	35)	1 April 1954
	(2)		UEBERLINGEN a Bordensee (N		30 April 1954
	(3)		UEBERLINGEN a Bordensee	ım -	30 April 1954
6)(T)(6)	(4)		UEBERLINGEN a Bordensee	ım	30 April 1954
(4) (1) (4)	(5)		MUNICH		9 April 1954
	(6)		MUNICH		9 April 1954
	(7)	7	IANGERICH (n.	c.a.)	10 March 1954
	(8)	\mathcal{J}	IANGERI CH		10 March 1954
	(9)	J	WEDDINGHOFEN	(MCO418)	13 January 1954
	(10)		FR ANK FURT am (MA7751)	Main	2 March 1954
	(11)]	FRANKFURT am	Main	3 February 1954
					(F-3)
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5. TYPED NAM	E AND ORGANIZATION OF S	PECIAL AGENT	6. SIGNATURE OF		ICATION BUREPURE.
	CIC Region VIII		acu:		
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AGENT REPORT	NTT 6 .
(SR 380-320-10) 1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT	NHF/bh
1. HAME OF SUBJECT OR ITTLE OF INCIDENT	2. DATE SUBMITTED
	14 July 1954
Czech Refugee Committee in BERLIN	3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER
	VIII-15890
4- REPORT OF FINDINGS	
On 8 July 1954, an examination of the files of ReBERLIN, Germany, revealed the following information coin this report:	
a. A Region VIII trace, dated 11 May 1954, list as a suspected Czech agent.	s born
b. A Region VIII trace, dated 10 February 1954, approximately 1933, as a Czech refugee residing in BE border on 4 March 1954.	lists born in
c. A Region VIII trace, dated 22 April 1954, re as a Czech refugee residing in BERLIN.	cords born born
d. A Region VIII trace, dated 22 April 1954, re as a Czech refugee who arrived in BERLIN in 1940	
e. A Region VIII trace, undated, records Czech refugee who arrived in BERLIN on 1 January 1954	born 1s a
f. A Region VIII trace, undated, records as a Czech refugee who arrived in BERIL	e orm IN on 1 January 1954 and the
g. A Region VIII trace, dated 28 April 1954, rec Czech refugee residing in BERLIN. He was last mention "Czech Refugee Committee in BERLIN", file VIII-15890,	ned in SOI, Region VIII, Subject:
h. A Region VIII trace, dated 22 April 1954, recast as a Czech refugee who arrived in BERLIN on 21	
i. A Region VIII trace, dated 10 November 1953, as a Czech refugee residing in BERLIN. He	
j. A Region VIII trace, dated 10 November 1953, a Czech refugee residing in BERLIN. She crossed the N	records as border on 2 May 1950.
k. A Region VIII trace, dated 10 November 1953, as a Czech refugee who crossed the CSR	
1. A Region VIII trace, dated 14 May 1953, reco	rds born (continued)
S. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT S/A CE Team. CIC Region VIII	

TYPED NAME AND REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED ON 15 MARCH 1999 BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1R

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Page 2

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3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER

2. DATE SUBMITTED 14 July 1954

VIII-15890

(a) (1) (a) see non n

m. A Region VIII trace, undated, records. orn as a Czech refugee who arrived in West BERLIN on 14 September 1953.	5
n. A Region VIII trace, undated, records orm orm as a Czech refugee who arrived in West BERLIN on 26 December 1953.	3
o. A Region VIII trace, undated, records born as a Czech refugee who arrived in West BERLIN on 26 December 1953.	5 USC 552
p. A Region VIII trace, dated 10 November 1953, records born as a Czech refugee who crossed the CSR border on 8 August 1953.	5 US
q. A Region VIII trace, undated, records / born / as a Czech refugee who arrived in West BERLIN on 7 April 1953.	
r. A Region VIII trace, dated 10 November 1953, records born as a Czech refugee residing in West BERLIN. He crossed the CSR border on 7 July 1953. He was last mentioned in SOI, Region VIII, Subject: "Czech Refugee Committee in BERLIN", file VIII-15890, dated 11 March 1954.	
s. A Region VIII trace, undated, records born as a Czech refugee who arrived in West BERLIN on 30 June 1950.	
t. A Region VIII trace, undated, records (v born as a Czech refugee who arrived in West BERLIN on 30 June 1950.	
u. A Region VIII trace, dated 14 May 1954, records born as a Czech refugee presently residing in West BERLIN. He was last mentioned in AR, Region VIII, Subject: "CISAROVSKY", file VIII-19654, dated 6 May 1954.	2
v. A Region VIII trace, dated 23 September 1953, records born i as a Czech Army deserter who crossed the CSR border on 29 August 1953 and arrived in West BERLIN on 4 September 1953.	(0) (1) (1)
w. A Region VIII trace, dated 28 April 1954, records as a Czech refugee who arrived in West BERLIN in 1950. He was last mentioned in SOI, Region VIII, (continued)	USC 552
5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT S/A	79
PAR 52 341 REPLACES WD AGO FORM 341, 1 JUN 47, WHICH MAXT BE USED. REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED ON 15 MACCH 1999 BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1R	i

AGENT REPOR (SR 380-320-10)

was last mentioned in SOI, Region VIII, Subject: "Militarization of CSR Sokol

as a Czech refugee who arrived in West BERLIN on 6 April 1953.

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

REPORT OF FINDINGS

Czech Refugee Committee in BERLIN

Organization", file VIII-15596, dated 28 May 1953.

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	11 10 1
AUENI REPORT (SR 380-320-10)	Page 4
1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT	2. DATE SUBMITTED
	14 July 1954
Czech Refugee Committee in BERLIN	3- CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER
	VIII-15890
4- REPORT OF FINDINGS	
hh. A Region VIII trace, undated, records as a Czech refugee who was referred to another interest	born/ Fed US agency on 8 December 1953.
ii. A Region VIII trace, dated 28 April 1954, recelected the new Deputy Chairman of the Czech Refugee Co	
last mentioned in SOI, Region VIII, Subject: "Czech Re:	
file VIII-15890, dated 29 March 1954.	,
jj. A Region VIII trace, undated, records as a Czech refugee who arrived in West BERLIN on 20 May	1 born /
as a ozech retugee who arrived in West Diminion 20 May	1 1///
kk. A Region VIII trace, undated, records	/born/
as a Czech refugee who arrived in West BERLIN on 14 Aug	gust 1953. '
11. A Region VIII trace, dated 12 April 1954, rec	cords
as a Czech refugee who arrived in West I	
as a seem retages and arrest and	,,,,
(h) (7) (C)	
(5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)	
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ON	15 MARCH 1999
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5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)	
,	ELECTED PROMET
11	DIFICATION SCHEDULE
5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT G. SIGNATURE DE	SPECIAL AGENT
CE Team, CIC Region VIII	
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DA 1 APR 52 341 REPLACES WD AGO FORM 14 1 JUN 47, WHECH MAY BE	USED. 00M-34894

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AGENT REPORT	OPNS OFF THE NHF/mw
1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT	2. DATE SUBMITTED 2 July 1954
Czech Refugee Committee in BERLIN	3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER
Pex.	D-298674; VIII-15890
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS SUSC 552 (b) (3) CIA	
on 14 June 1954, was interviewed concerning the proposed visit to West BERLIN (I ting Committee, headed by Representative Charles stantially as follows: A former presently in BERLIN with an advance party for the presently in BERLIN with an advance party for the States citizenship and residing in the United States citizenship and residing in West BERLI political conditions in the CSR:	es KERSTEN. Source stated sub- colonel in the Czech army, is the House Investigating Committee. Czechs and Slovaks holding United States. (This does not include g in the United States.) his office presumably in WASH- BERLIN will question the follow-
a wannare camp	b)(7)(C) , b-dir 5 3

In addition to the oral interview with / the above listed Czech refugees will be requested to submit a written dissertation to the investigation committee covering the following points:

LECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

a. The political situation in the CSR prior to 1938.

b. Infiltration of the CSR government by the Communist Party of the CSR after 1938.

C. Facts concerning the seizure of power in the government of the CSR by the Communist Party in 1938 (continued)

TYPED WARE AND ORGANIFATION OF SPECIAL MOENT

OF TERM, CIC Region VIII

FORM

53-100M-34894

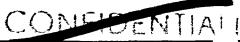
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	AGENT REPORT (SR 380-320-10)	page 2
1- NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT		2. DATE SUBMITTED 2 July 1954
Czech Refugee Committe in	BERLIN	3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER
		D-298674; VIII-15890
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS		<u> </u>
	ne government in th	aborated with the Communist Par ne CSR, and the names of other
above, four will be selected	out 1 July 1954. Or ded to appear in from questions outlined	KERSTEN Committed s expected to of the twenty Czech refugees like ont of the committee in order to above. To date the four refuse have not been selected. (F-
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5- TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL SA		IIDE OF SPECIAL-MARKET

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AGENT REP((SR 380-320-	
1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT	2. DATE SUBMITTED
Czech Refugee Committe in BERLIN	2 July 1954 3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS	D-298674; VIII-15890
On 25 June 1954, an examination of the Group, BERLIN, Germany, revealed the followbove mentioned personalities:	
b. born He was last-mentioned in Region VIII SOI, nosti) (Corps of National Security), File	Jin: Subject: "SNB (Sbor Narodni Bezpec-VIII-19140, dated 30 April 1954.
Subject: "Czech Refugee Committee in BER 1954.	/last mentioned in Region VIII SOI,
d. born SOI, Region VIII, Subject! "SNB", File V.	He was last mentioned in III-19140, dated 30 April 1954.
e. born rived in West BERLIN on 30 March 1952.	He is a Czech refugee who ar-
in West BERLIN on 10 November 1953.	He is a Czech refugee who arrived
West BERLIN on 14 September 1953.	He is a Czech refugee who arrived in
Region VIII, Subject: "SNB", File VIII-19	He was last mentioned in SOI, 9140, dated 30 April 1954.
last mentioned in SOI, Region VIII, Subject BERLIN", File VIII-15890, dated 29 March	
mentioned in PR, Region VIII, Subject: #	in / He was last File VIII-17885, dated
was last mentioned in Region VIII SOI, Sui iment and Other Units, Czech Army", File V	He bject: #103rd Mechanized Infantry Regularity Regularity 1953.
Region VIII, Subject: "SNB" File VIII-19	He was last mentioned in SOI, 140, dated 30 April 1954. (continued)
S/A CE Team, CIC Region VIII	SIGNATURE OF SECOND CACENY

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED", ON /5 MARCH 1999 BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1R

AGENT RE	
(SR 380-326 - NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT	2. DATE SUBMITTED
Czech Refugee Committee in BERLIN	2 July 1954
Czech Reingee Committee in Prupin	3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NUMBER
- REPORT OF FINDINGS	D-298674; VIII-15890
born V	He
was last mentioned in SOI, Region VIII, S	A
29 March 1954.	
n.4 borns	He is a Czech
refugee who arrived in West BERLIN on 13	March 1954.
o. nee	// norm
	refugee who arrived in West BERLIN on
30 May 1953.	
	orn She is a Czech
refugee who arrived in West BERLIN on 23 identical with the mentio	May 1955. It is believed that she is ned in this report.
menore	med in only reports
q. born	She was last
mentioned in SOI, Region VIII, Subject:	
April 1954.	(B-3)
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	ON /5 / HRC H F01/PO BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO
	BY CDR USAINSCOM FOR AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1R
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TYPED NAME AND THE ZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT 6.	SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT
CE Team, CIC Region VIII	
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COMMUNICATIONS CENTER NO.

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TO:	BOOK MESSAGE	ORIGINAL MESSAGE	
CIC LO HEIDELBERG - 14/1035 2	· MULTIPLE ADDRESS	CRYPTOPRECAUTION NO	
PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. Consult Gryptocenter bafore declassifying	REFERS TO MESSAGE:		
INFO: REGION IV—(MUNICH)	IDENTIFICATION ,	CLASSIFICATION	
·	(FIFE		
OPNL FOR WITTWER FRM RISSINGER NO UNCLASSIFIED REPLY OR REFERENCE OPNL FOR WITTWER FRM RISSINGER NO UNCLASSIFIED REPLY OR REFERENCE OPNL FOR WITTWER FRM RISSINGER			
SUBJ IS PROPOSED VISIT TO GERMANY OF KIRSTEN COMMITTEE PD CONF SOURCE REPTED ONE			
ZERO JUN CURR THAT KIRSTEN COMMITTEE WILL ARRIVE MUNICH ONE FIVE JUN CURR AND BERLIN			
TWO TWO OR TWO THREE JUN CURR PD FNU MM FORMER COL IN CSR ARMY BUT NOW			
AMERICAN CITIZEN WHO RESIDES IN /MM IS IN ADVANCE PARTY AND ALREADY IN			
BERLIN RESIDING AT HOTEL AM ZOO CMM BERLIN PD CZECH REFUGEES IN BERLIN BEING QUERIED			
ON FOL POINTS CLN POLITICAL SITUATION IN CSR PRIOR TO ONE NINE THREE EIGHT SEMICLN			
OF CSR INFILTRATION OF CZECH GOVN BY COMMUNIST PARTY/AFTER ONE NINE THREE EIGHT SEMICLN			
FACTS CONCERNING SEIZURE OF POWER BY COMMUNIST PARTY AFTER ONE NINE FOUR EIGHT			
SEMICLN WHICH PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT COLLABORATED WITH COMMUNIST PARTY OF CSR TO HELP			
COUP D'ETAT AND OTHER PERSONS WHO AIDED IN COUP IN FOUR EIGHT PD EVAL FOX BASH TWO			
REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED ON 23 Nov99			
	BY	USAINSCOM POLPA	
M/R: Coordinated with Major/ .E. Div. Info received frm Reg VIII 11 June 1954 per Conf TWX I-3934.			
E/L GECURI	TY CLASSIFICATION		
DRAFTERS NAME (NAME (NAME OF The Open Tequired)	ING CAPITER'S SIGNATURE	PAGE] OF] PAGES	
MR. M. L. RISSINDER, DACivilian/jsn // Datil ? Sellegher ?			
	istant S-3	AGHER, JR, MAJ, INF	

REPLACES NME FORM 173, 1 MAY 49 WHICH MAY BE USED.

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AGL (1) 12-52-600M-30261

· LU. DULK

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Date of Comment..10.4ugust.1953...

Number.S/P/00522....

From: SLOW, SOCIAL KOMMITTEE
Friedrichstr 21/2
MUENCHEN 13

To:

FISC 552 (b) (7) (C)

Cormunication DISPOSITION STATION ALLOCATION CCG ALLOCATION 19.7. date Passed (P) Language CIC CIB German Condemmed (C) Held (H)G-2 Opn ΙB Examiner Excised (E) Attn: DELG F Reviewer Returned (PET) AB Previous Comments

ORGANISATION OF THE NATIONAL SLOVAK COMMITTEE.

Dear Sir,

I am sending you enclosed the promised matter. I believe it is sufficiently voluminous. We have used for it our most recent sources; however, some leasser errors might be there, especially in the names. But for an entirely correct statistical listing one would need about a month. If you knew anything yourself, kindly supplement it.

I might come and see you possibly at the end of the month, together with and I and he are in a joyful anticipation of the muscatel we will drink. But it could also be another wine

With kind regards,

Your signature

WRITY INFORMATION

Enclosed: photostatic copies.

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exinschuteur

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5 USC 562 (b) (7) (C)

Dostojný pane,

priložene Vám posielam sľúbenú vec. Kyslím, že je to dosť obsažné. Použili sme k tomu naše najnovšie pramene, napriek tomu je však, hlavne pri menách, možná nejaká tá menšia chybička. Ale k celkom presnej štatistike by človek potreboval appoň mesiac. Ak sám niečo viete, tak si to láskave doplňte.

Snád koncom týždňa prídem k Vám aj statem k vám aj statem sa už dnes /aj s ním/ na nejaký ten muškateler. Može to však byť aj iné vínko.

So srdečným pozdravom

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

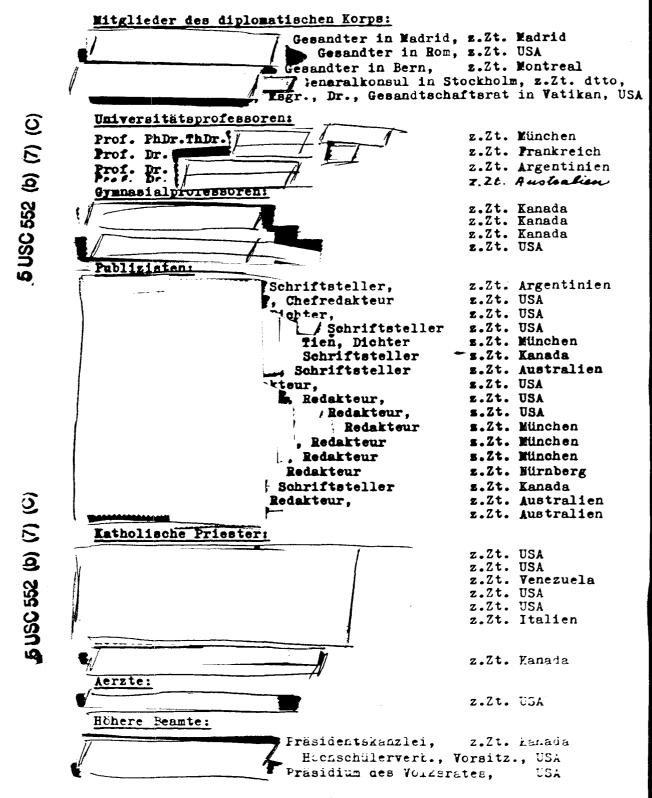
Als der Slowakische Nationalrat während des Zweiten Weltkrieges gegründet worden durch den slowakischen Publizisten war, bestand seine Aufgabe darin, die Benes-aumzeption einer Oberherrschaft der Ischechen über die Slowaken zu bekämpfen und die Slowakische Republik - wenn auch in einer anderen, demokratischeren Form - zu retten. Die Chancen der Slowaken, ihren eigenen Staat, die Slowakische Republik, zu erhalten, standen jedoch zu die ser _Zeit sehr gering, da man diese irrtümlich /jedoch mit Absicht/ als eine Kriegsgeburt ansah. Obwohl es zu dieser Zeitt gelungen war, sein Programm gegen den von Moskau protegierten 🛊 🕨 Adurchzusetzen, war die Tätigkeit des Slowakischen Nationalrates während des Zweiten Weltkrieges doch eine ständige Mahnung für die westliche Welt, dass die Slowaken sich niemals freiwillig einer fremden Oberherrschaft - wie s.B. der techechischen - unterstellen. In 1949 wurde der Sits dieser Organisation infolge der Auswanderung des grössten Teils der slowakischen Emigranten nach Kanada, nach Montreal übertragen, wo der Slowakische Hationalrat neu konstituiert wurde.

Dieser, nun unter dem Titel Slowakischer Nationalrat im Ausland, entfaltete eine rege Tätigkeit, sodass sich ihm in Bälde eine grosse Ansahl prominenter Persönlichkeiten aus dem slowakischen politischen Leben anschlossen. Zum Vorsitzenden wurde der ehemalige slowakische Minister gewählt. Mit der Zeit wurden in Verschiedenen Landern Landesgruppen und im Rahmen dieser Arbeitsgruppen gegründet.

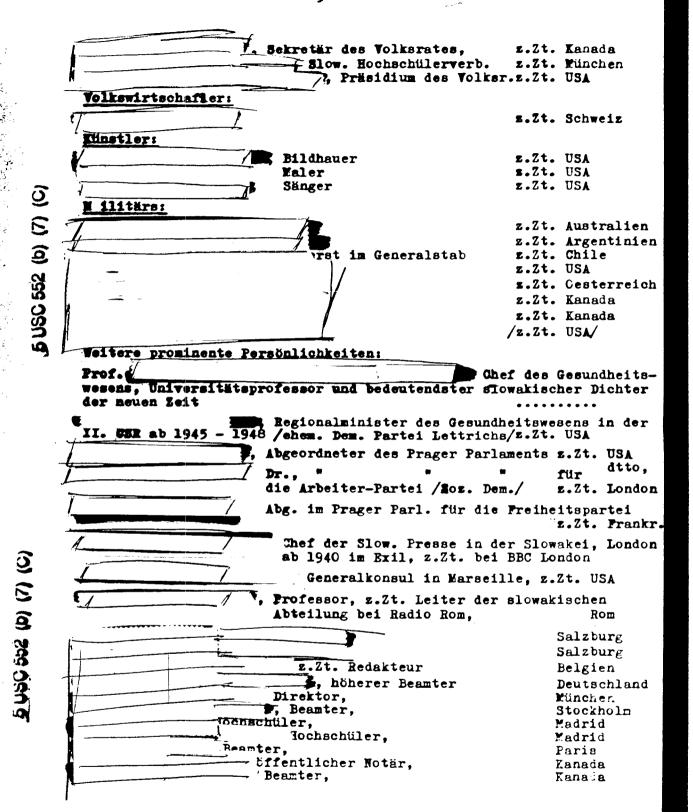
Bevor wir noch zur Zusammenstellung des Präsidiums und einzelner Landesgruppen herantreten, möchten wir noch eine Uebersicht promi-

nentester Mitglieder des Nationalrates bringen.

Ehemalige Minister:	
Innenminister u. G zur Zeit in Montre	
Kultusminister u. zur Zeit in	Gesandter in Berlin,
Mitglieder des Slowakischen Parlamen	nister,
	z.Zt. Kanada z.Zt. Kanada z.Zt. USA z.Zt. USA
	z.Zt. Kanada z.Zt. Kanada



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DAS PR AESIDIUM DES SICHAE	KISCHEN NATIONALRATES IF AUSLAND
Vorsitzender:	/z.2t. scherkrani
Stlw. Worsitzende:	
Generalsekretär:	z.Zt. vakant /früher
Vorsitzender der Aussen- politischen Kommission:	
Vorsitsender der Bropa- gandakommission :	
Vorsitsender der Militär- kommission :	
Vorsitsender der Sosial- kommission :	
Neben dieser Mentralleitur eine ganse Ansahl von Land	ng hat der Slew. Hationalrat im Ausli Besgruppen:
Lendesgruppe USA	+
Vorsitsender:	
Vorstandsmitglieder:	3
	;
Landesgruppe Kanada:	
Vorsitzender:	
Vorstandsmitglieder:	
* o -emenat settenes.	
Landesgruppe Australien:	
Vorsitsender:	/provisorisch/
Worstandsmitglieder:	
Landesgruppe Argentinien:	
Beauftragter:	
Vorstandsmitglieder:	
vora candomi egiledei:	
voi a tanuami egileuel:	

Landesgruppe Deutschland:

Vorsitzender:

- 1. Stellvertreter:
- 2. Stellvertreter:

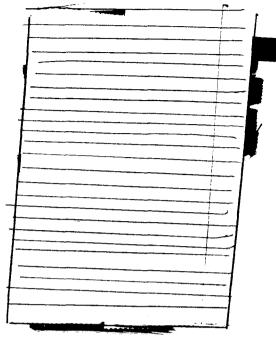
Sekretär:

Pressereferent:

Organisationsreferent:

Sozialreferent: Finanzreferent:

Vorstandsmitglieder:



Landesgruppe England:

Vorsitzender:

Vorstandsmitglieder:

Lendesgruppe Oesterreich:

Vorsitsender:

Vorstandsmitglied:

Landesgruppe Spanien:

Vorsitsender:

Vorstandsmitglieder:

Landesgruppe Italien:

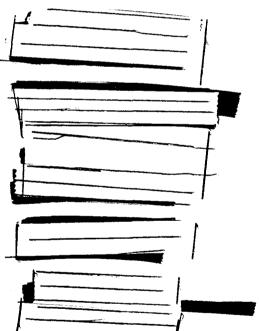
Vorsitzender:

Vorstandsmitglied:

Landesgruppe Frankreich:

Vorsitzender:

Vorstandsmitglie er:



Das Ziel des Slowakischen Nationalrates im Auslani /SNRiA/

Das Ziel des SHRiA ist den Kampf im Ausland an der Seite der westlichen Demokratien und anderer demokratischen Kräfte zu führen:

a/ für die Befreiung der Slowakei von der kommunistischen Diktatur und fremder Oberherrschaft sowie für den Sieg der Demokratie in der Welt;

b/ für die Gründung eines demokratischen slowakischen Staates im Rahmen gerechter ethnisch-historischer Grenzen der Slowakei;

o/ für die Eingliederung dieses Staates in die Völkerfamilie

als ein gleichberechtigtes Mitglied;

d/ die Vorbereitung eines kulturellen, wirtschaftlichen, politischen und sozialen Wiederaufbaues der Slowakei in demokratischen und christlichen Geiste.

Die Mitteln

Zum Erreichen dieses Zieles wird der SNRiA:

a/ organisieren und führen das slowakische Exil im Kampfe gegen den Kommunismus und für die slowakische Selbständigkeit im Einvernehmen mit der Heimat, mit den Widerstandskräften in der Slowakei, mit den amerikanischen Organisationen und überhaupt mit allen Slowaken in der freien Welt:

b/ organisieren und leiten die soziale Tätigkeit zugunsten der slowakischen Exulanten in Zusammenarbeit mit amerikanischen, kanadischen und anderen slowakischen Institutionen sowie auch internationalen Wohltätigkeitsorganisationen, sowie für die Umsiedlung
der slowakischen Emigranten und deren Existenzsicherung zu sorgen;

c/ Anknüpfen und vertiefen die Zusammenarbeit mit politischen und diplomatischen Vertretern der westlichen Demokratien und insbesondere mitteleuropäischer Völker und diese mit der restlichen Welt für den Gedanken der slowakischen Eigenstaatlichkeit zu gewinnen;

d/ bei passender Gelegenheit alle solche Organe zu bilden, durch welche die Fülle des slowakischen Staatslebens gesichert wird.

Vitgliedschaft

Ordentliche Fitglieder des SWRiA können alle erwachsenen Angehörigen des slowakischen politischen Exils werden, die die Slowakei verliessen und die Absicht haben, gegen den Kommunismus und für die Selbständigkeit der Slowakei zu kömpfen.

/Aus den Statuten des SNRiA/.

In der Praxis heisst das, dass der SKRiA von dem Standpunkt ausgeht, dass in der Veltpolitik eine organische Entwicklung herrscht und die Zeit für die slowakische Sache arbeitet. Er sieht seine Aufgabe darin, alle Kräfte seiner Kitglieder und Anhänger zu konzentrieren und die Veltöffentlichkeit über Absichten und Berechtigung seiner Forderungen zu überzeugen, damit, wenn es zur endgültigen Regelung der politischen Veltprobleme kommt, auch die slowakische Frage gerecht – also nicht gegen den Villen des slowakischen Volkes – gelöst wird. Das Vertrauen, dasydas slowakische Volk in der Velt und insbesondere bei seinen Kachbarn geniesst, spielt bei dieser Konzeption eine wichtige Rolle. Der

SWRIA ist sich bewusst, dass man das Vertrauen nur durch solide Arbeit und Verständnisbereitschaft - nicht aber durch Demagogie, Chauvinismus und Lärm - festigen und noch vertiefen kann. Der SERIA ist gerne bereit, sich jeder Idee, die zu einer europäischen Völkergemeinschaft führt, anzuschliessen und zu deren Verwirklichung seinerseits Positives beizutragen. Bei den Kampfmethoden lehnt er strikt extremistische und superradikale Tendenzen ab, und bedient sich dabei stets korrekter und fairer Kittel. Der SMRiA ist die stärkste /zahlenmässig wie auch produktiv/ slowakische Gruppe im Exil; seine Position gewann an Boden ausserordentlich durch den Entschluss der Slowakischen Liga in Amerika, einer amerikanischer Institution, die die überwiegende Kehrheit der Vereine und Organisationen der Amerika-Slowaken /Amerikaner slowakischer Herkunft/ repräsentiert / über eine halbe Killion amerikanischer Bürger/ sowie auch durch ihre kanadische Schwesterinstitution, die sich eingeutig hinter das Programm des SNRiA stellen und seine Tätigkeit wirkungsvoll unterstützen. Die neueste Aktion dieser Slowakischen Liga in Amerika war ein Memorandum, - des im Zusammenarbeit mit den Vertretern des SNRiA ausgearbeitet wurde und an den Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten, General Eisenhower und an den US-Kongress gerichtet wurde. Zu gleicher Zeit übergaben Delegierte des SWRIA in Washington ein "Memorandum of the Slovak Mational Council Abread to His Excellency John Foster Dulles, Secretary of The United States of America, regarding the policy of the former American administration toward Slovakia". Beide Memoranden bedeuten einen historischen Schritt der slowakischen Emigration /alten und neuen/, wobei insbesondere dem der amerikanischen Bürger slowakischer Herkunft, die darin eine offizielle Anerkennung der Rechte des slowakischen Volkes auf Eigenstatlichkeit fordern, grosse Bedeutung zugeschrieben wird /auch bei den Feinden der slowakischen Eigenstaatlichkeit/.

Die Tätigkeit des SNRiA

Wegen der schweren Erkrankung des Vorsitsenden des SNRiA, Minister:/ Lüberging die Ausübung der Pflichten des Genannten auf das für diesen Zweck gegründete Direktorium, an dessen ehemaliger Regionalminister in der II. CSR /1946 - 1948 Februar/, steht. Der SHRIA hat seit Anfang dieses Jahres in New York eine eigene Geschäftsstelle / , von der aus er seine Instruktionen für die einzelnen Landesgruppen /selbstverständlich nur allgemeiner Hatur/ erteilt. Die Landesgruppen haben in ihrer Tätigkeit eine weitgehende Autonomie und werden dabei von der Zentrale nicht gleichgeschaltet. Dadurch ist auch das Verhältnis einzelner Landesgruppen su andersgesinnten Organisationen und deren Vertretern verschiedentlich. Doch diese breitrahmige Autonamie zeigte vielseitig ihre Vorteile, insbesonders bei einigen ausserordentlich aktiven Landesgruppen /wie der in Deutschland und Spanien/, die ihre Politik und Tätigkeit den Anforderungen des Gastlandes anpassen müssen.

Die Zentrale in New York informiert die Landesgruppen insbesondere über grundsätzliche Sachen und über ihre eigene Tätigkeit durch ihr amtliches Presseorgan - "Bulletin SNRvZ"/des SHRiA/. 5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

Die einzelnen Landesgruppen gelen zahlreiche periodische Publikationen heraus und in den Vereinigten Staaten und Kanada sind einige führende Kitglieder des SNRik Chefredakteure amerikanisch-slowakischer Zeitschriften.

Die Landesgruppe Deutschland gibt unter der Führung ihres Vorsitzenden Kinister a.D. /2 Zeitungen in slowakischer Sprache und eine in deutscher Sprache heraus. In slowakischer Sprache sind das zweimal monatlich erscheinende führende slowakische Presseorgan im Exil "Slobodné Slovensko" /Die freie Slowakei/ und "Tisov narod" /Tisos Volk/, das einmal monatlich erscheint. In deutscher Sprache erscheint einmal monatlich die "Slowakische Korrespondenz". Chefredakteur des "Slob. Slovensko" ist!

ledakteure / und ' r zugleich Chefredekteur der "Slow. Korrespondenz" ist. Für "Tisov národ" zeigt sich Verentwortlich.

Die Landesgruppe Italien gibt seit kurzer Zeit monatlich in italienischer Sprache die Zeitung "La Slovacchia Libera" heraus, deren Chefredakteur der Vorsitzende der Landesgruppe Prof.

Der Vorsitzende der Landesgruppe USA dakteur der von der I. Slowakischen katholischen Vereinigung in den USA dakteur der von der I. Slowakischen katholischen Vereinigung in den USA dakteur des Einigkeit, die prakamtliche Crgan der Slowakischen Liga in Amerika istter verantwortlicher Redakteur des Presseorgans des Slowakischen katholischen Sokolverbandes in USA "Katolicky Sokol", während in Cleveland, Chio, in slowakischen und

englischer Sprache erscheinende Wochenzeitung "Slowak News" redigiert In Kanada ist Chefredakteur des amtlichen Organs der Kanadischen Blowakischen Liga "Kanadský Slovák".

Rundfunk

Von den 3 Rundfunksendern, die in rein slowakischer Sprache in die Heimat ausstrahlen und die nebem dem Kampf gegen den Kommunismus auch konsequent für die slowakische Eigenstaatlichkeit kämpfen, sind swei - in Madrid und Rom - von führenden Persönlichkeiten des SNRIA besetzt. In Madrid leitet der Vorsitzende der Landesgruppe Spanien, der ehemalige Gesandte der Vorsitzende der Landesgruppe Italien, Prof. 2 abermals der Vorsitzende der Danuebgruppe Italien, Prof. 2 Der dritte Sender, "Die Weisse Legion", ist überparteiten,

Der dritte Sender, "Die Weisse Legion", ist überparteliten, ihr Programm ist aber im Wesentlichen sehr verwandt mit der Linie des SNRiA.

DAS SLOWAKISCHE BEFREIUNGSKOMITEE

Vebersicht der prominentesten Mitglieder des SOV:

Anfang 1946 gründete der ehemalige slowakische Aussenminister in Rom das sog. Slowakische Aktionskomitee, in welchem er einige politisch exponierte Persönlichkeiten vereinigte. Die Tätigkeit dieser Organisation war jedoch sehr beschränkt, da sich su dieser Zeit keine intensive politische Tätigkeit ausüben liess. Bald wurde jedoch seine Tätigkeit nach Argentinien verlegt, wohin der grösste Teil der führenden Mitglieder emigrierte.

Mit der Zeit änderte diese Organisation ihre Benennung auf Slowakisches Befreiungskomitee /SOV/. Der Vorsitsende des Exekutivkomitees

sur Zeit hat er sieh in München niederlassen.

Ehemalige Minister: Aussenminister. München Mitglieder des Slowakischen Parlaments: Argentinien Kitglieder des Slowakischen diplomatischen Korps: L.Sesandter in Zagreb Brasilien Gesandtschaftssekretär USA Madrid Universitätsprofessoren: Innsbruck Argentinien Argentinien Froiessoren: Kanada Kanada Publizisten und Schriftsteller: Dichter Argentinien 7: Redakteur Oesterreich Redakteur USA 75 USC 552 (b) (7) (C) . Redakteur München Katholische Priester: USA Kanada (Desterreich) Militärs: Argentinien Kanada Rechtsanwälte: London Argentinien (Argentinien) Kanada

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Landesgruppe Venezuela:

Landesgruppe Deutschlandä

Vorsitzender:

Vorstandsmitglieder:

Landesgruppe Oesterreich:

Vorsitzender:

Vorstandsmitglieder:

Landesgruppe England:

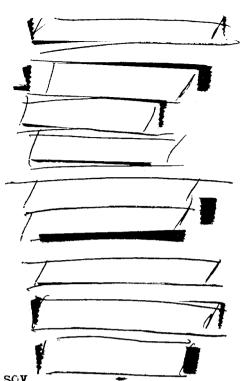
Yorsitzender:

Landesgruppe Schweden:

Vorsitzender:

Landesgruppe Frankreich:

Vorsitzender:



DAS ZIEL DES SOV

Das Slowakische Befreiungskomitee /SOV/ verfolgt im Geiste der Charta der Vereinten Mationen:

- Die Befreiung der Slowakei vom kommunistischen und tschechischen Joch;
- b/ die Wiederherstellung der Slowakischen Republik
- c/ organische Zusammenarbeit der mitteleuropäischen Völker
- d/ Vereinigung der europäischen Völker
- e/ Sicherung der Respektizrung der Menschenrechte und der grundsätzlichen Freiheitsrechte
- f/ Auftischung der Herrschaft der Demokratie und des Rechtes in der Welt.

MITGLIEDSCHAFT

Das Slowakische Befreiungskomitee vereinigt demokratisch gesinnte Flüchtlinge, Vertriebene und Aussiedler von der Slowakei ohne Rücksicht auf ihre politische Gesinnung.

/laut Statuten/

In der Praxis bedient sich jedoch diese Organisation macchiavellistischer Kethoden, die dem slowakischen Volk nicht liegen und bis jetzt niemals seine Politik beeinflussten. Das hatte auch zur Folge, dass zahlreiche seiner prominenten Kitglieder die Organisation verliessen, die nur geringfügig von weniger bedeutenden Zutritten ersetzt wurden. So verliess die Organisation ihr ehemaliger Generalsekretär Prof.

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EUSC 552 (D) (T) (C) Kommandant der Slowakischen Juger dorganisation weiter der Vor-Prof. Dr. Ing. der Vorsitzende der Bauernsitzende der Arbeietrparte/ ind neuestens Prof. meisten der ausgetretenen Mitglieder /bis auf/ undt inklinieren sehr zum SNRiA und es ist wohl nur mehr die Frage der Zeit, wann sie diesem beitreten.

Der größste Schlag für die Organisation SCV war die Tatsache, dass sie in den Vereinigten Staaten nicht durchdringen konnte und von den Amerika-slowakischen Organisationen vollkommen abgelehnt wird.

Aus den erwähnten Gründen ist auch die Tätigkeit dieser Organisation eingeschränkt worden. So z.B. wurden vor nicht so langer Zeit mehrere periodische Zeitschriften eingestellt, wie "Cbzor", den die Landesgruppe Oesterreich heraussab, "Domovina", die in Toronto erschien und "Más boj", das Presseorgan der Landesgruppe Deutschland. Zmr Zeit verfügt das Slowakische Befreiungskomitee nur über eine bedentende Zeitschrift "Slovenská republika" /Die Slowakische Repu-7 und Rev. blik, die in Buenos Aires, von Prof. / edigiert, erscheint. In London erscheint eine gelegentliche zyklostilierte Zeitschrift "Slovák", regigiert von Ing.

SPLITTERORGANISATIONEN

Nebst diesen beiden starken Organisationen gibt es im slowakischen Exil noch zwei Splitterorganisationen und einige Meutrale, die jedoch früher oder später ebenfalls in eine der beiden erstgenannten Organisationen eintreten werden /bis zur Zeit sind diese Personen durch irgendeinen äusseren Umstand - meistens Existenz - darun verhindert/.

DAS KOMITEE FUER DIE BEFREIUNG DER SLOWAKEI

ist eine Organisation, die in amerikanischen Kreisen durch falsche Argumentationen und Berichte, wie z. B., dass sie gute Verbindungen mit der slowakischen Heimat besitzt, einige einflussreiche Persönlichkeiten gewinnen konnte, von denenvole meisten heute jedoch wieder von ihr abgewendet haben. Perzentuell nimmt diese Organisation im slowakischen Exil ein Quantum ein, das nur in Promillen ausgedrückt werden kann, praktisch nur Freunde ihres Gründers/(

DIE SOGENANNTEN TSCHECHOSLOBAKEN

Die traurigste Rolle im slowakischen Exilleben spielen die sog. Tachechoslowaken, die im Rate der freien Tachechoslowakei sitzen und dort mit dem Schicksal des slowakischen Volkes hesardieren, und aus dem Leiden der Killionen politisches Kapital Kewinnen. Lie überwiegende Kehrheit dieser steht jedoch auch für die Unabhän, inkeit der Slowakei; arbeites nur aus egoistischen, materiellen Grönden mit dem Rate der freien CSR zusammen. Diese Gruppe ist - perzentuell gesehen - nicht bedeutend, denn

sie übersteigt nicht 5% des slowakischen Exils. In der Heimat sind ihre Führer sehr unbeliebt und es ist für die Slowaken unvorstellbar, dass diese Gruppe wieder einmal in der Slowakei regieren sollte. Es ist nämlich eine unbestreitbare Tatsache, dass in der Slowake heute noch mehr als in der Vergangenheit der Gedanke einer selbständigen Slowakei durchgedrungen ist und dass die slowakische Bevtlkerung, von der sich heute 90% zu diesem Gedanken bekennen, es niemals zulassen wird - wenigstens nicht freiwillig -, dass Leute dieses Typs sie repräsentieren und ihr regieren sollten. Diese Gruppe vereint im Exil ausschliesslich ehemalige Prominente der II. ČSR, die ausnahmslos bis 1948, Februar, mit den Kommunisten zusammengearbeitet haben und durch ihre Schwäche sowie Unfähigkeit den Kommunismus - und somit das Verderben - über das slowakische Land gebracht haben. Die Argumente, wie z.B., dass die Partei Lettrichs, des Vorsitzenden dieser Gruppe, in den freien Wahlen im Jahre 1946 Wher 60% der slowakischen Stimmen auf sich vereint hat, ist einem Kenner vollkommen nichtssagend, da ja zu dieser Zeit k e i n e Partei in die Wahlen zugelassen wurde, die wirklich der Gesinnung der slowakischen Bevölkerung entsprochen hätte. Die 60% Stimmen waren nicht für ie waren gegen die Kommunisten: Das slowakische Volk wählte von zwei Uebeln das kleinere.

Bedauerlich ist jedoch, dass eben diese Gruppe, die im Rate der freien Tschechoslowakei sitzt, von den offiziellen Stellen bis vor Kürzem vorbehaltlos und ausgiebig unterstützt wurde, also eben die Gruppe, die praktisch nur sich selbst vertritt, deren Mitgliedermit den Kommunisten kollaborierten und die heute noch den Bolschewisten dienen würden, wenn sie nicht nach dem bekannten Spruch hat seine Pflicht getan, n gehen" von den Kommunisten ausgebootet worden wären.

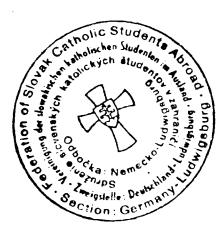
Die slowakische Gruppe um den "Rat der freien ČSR" ist auch die einzige, die für die Eingliederung der Slowakei auch für die Zukunft in die sog. Tschechoslowakei" eintritt, weswegen ihre Presseorgane und insbesondere in der Heimat ihre Rundfunksendungen über den Sender "Radio Free Europe" und "Voice of America" konsequent abgelehnt, ja sogar bekämpft werden.

VERBINIGUNGSVERHANDLUNGEN

In der jüngsten Zeit sind wir Zeugen von Vereini ungsverhandlungen zwischen dem SNRiA, SOV und einer Gruppe von neutralen, durchwege prominenten Politikern, die nach 1945, aber meistens nur bis 1947 /undspätestens his Februar 1948/ auf führenden Stellen in der II. ČSR tätig waren. Das Ziel dieser Verhandlungen ist die Gründung eines überparteilichen Körpers, des "Rates der freien Slowakei", in dem alle genannten Gruppen vertreten wären und der gewissermassen eine slowakische Exilregierung darstellen würde. Nach den zur Zeit vorliegenden Keldungen ist eine baldige Kinigung der Parteieh zu erwarten, da ja bekanntlich zwischen diesen Gruppen nur innenpolitische Probleme vorliegen, auf aussenpolitischem Gebiet jedoch schon seit der Gründung der Organisationen dieselbe Richtung verfolgt wird.

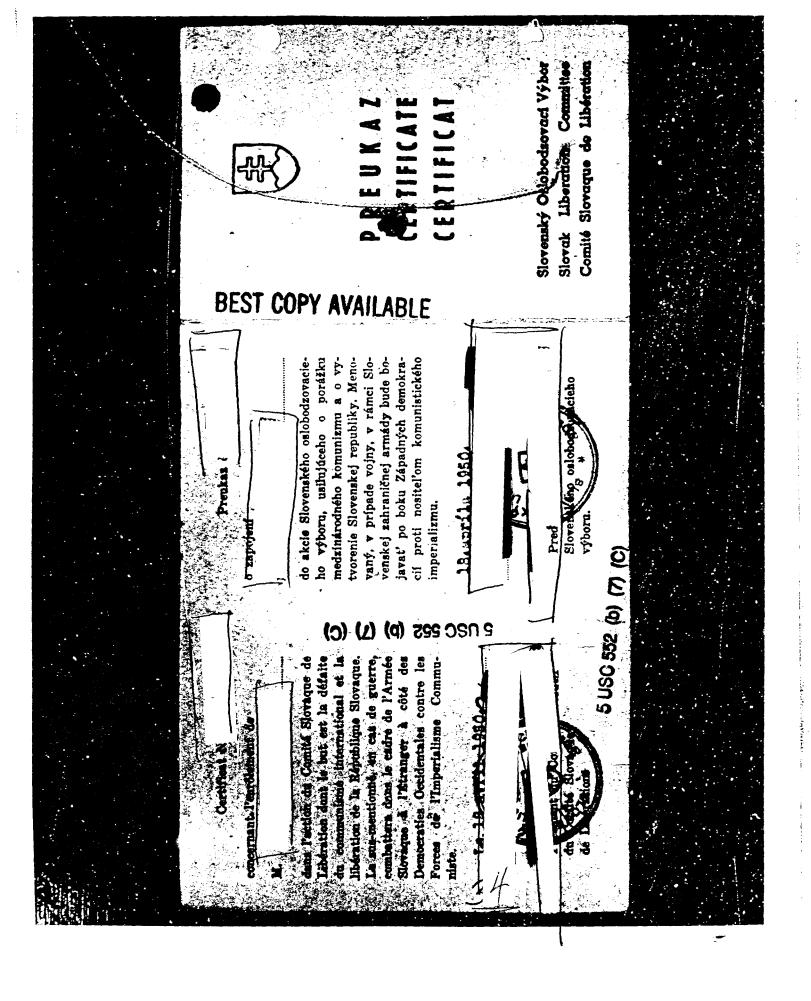
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Podpis

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5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

Chairman of the National Committee for Free Europe, 301 Empire State Building, New York 1, N. Y., USA.

Sir.

I am one of the Slovak refugees who escaped from Slovakia before Communist persecution. When I was leaving my country I was sure that the free world will understand the longing of the Slovak people for a free life, as it understands such feelings of other peoples.

Today I see that — by reasons difficult to understand — in the free world there are still being supported aims endeavouring an enslavement of Slovakia. So for instance your National Committee for Free Europe, which is supporting liberating movements of other nations, in the case of Slovakia it is supporting the aims of a few people wishing to supersede the present enslavement of Slovakia by just another form of enslavement. I received information that you are fully supporting people from the Council of free Czechoslovakia, but no support is being given to people from Slovak Liberation Committee.

I do not doubt, that your aims are honest. But I must draw your attention to the abuse of your honest aims for immoral purposes. Your programme is to build a free and democratic Europe: an Europe where free nations should freely decide their destiny in free elections. But the people in the Council of free Czechoslovakia are working against both Freedom and Democracy, and are making with your money and through your radio stations a propaganda undermining the noble aims of your Committee and serving in its final consequences the interests of Soviet Russia.

We Slovaks want to be a free nation and as such to freely decide our destiny in free elections. If the people of the Council of free Czechoslovakia are telling you that the Slovaks are against their right to freely decide their destiny, their are misleading you. I wish to make it quite clear that these men do not represent the will of the Slovak people. I declare that at least 90 % of us Slovak refugees do not regard the Council of free Czechoslovakia as our political representation and we most resolutely disagree with their political programme to deprive the Slovaks of their right to be a free nation.

I know that there are some people in the Council of free Czechoslovakia who say that they represent the Slovaks. This is not true. They do not represent Slovaks in the National Committee for Free Europe, they only represent Czech interests there.

My fellow-countrymen at home in Slovakia have no respect for such people. All Slovaks knew perfectly well that these men handed over Slovakia to the Communists, helped the Communists to establish there a People's Democracy themselves suppressing basic freedoms and human rights. Today they are continuing their work against Freedom of Slovakia. They tell it even every day on the radio. I am observing the reaction in Slovakia to their broadcasts. It is impossible to fight against Communist oppression in premising just another form of oppression.

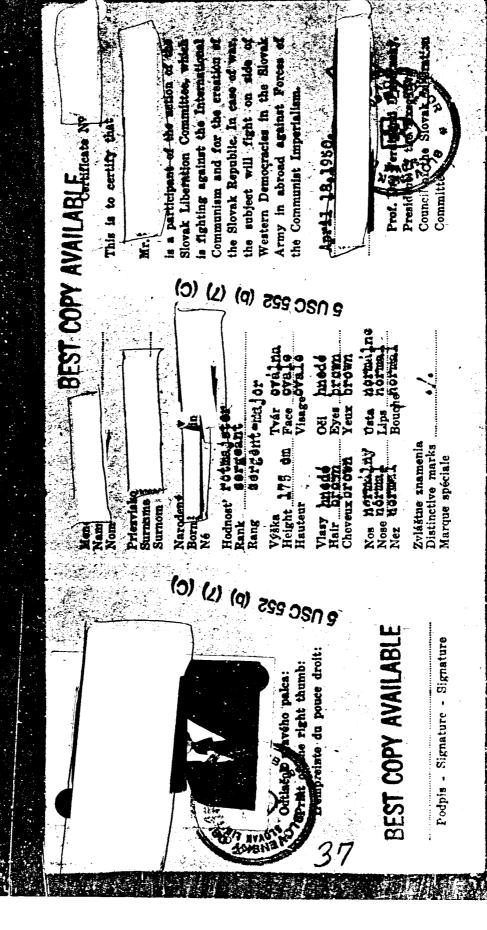
I assure you, Sir, that this anti-freedom propaganda has detrimental consequences. It weakens the anti-Communist resistance in my country. It has demoralising effects.

I allowed myself to draw your attention to these fact as I came to the conclusion that you had so knowledge about them. I regard as natural that no facilities should be given any more to people opposing the cause of freedom. I think it would be quite right to support the Slovak Liberation Committee as this would meet the principles of Demokracy and the spirit of american policy based on the respect of the will of the people.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

BEST COPY AVAILABLE





TRANSLATION

SLOVAKIAN UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT, BRATISLAVA

BRATISLAVA 1 May 1953

Incl: 1 & 1 with authorization

Slovakian Underground Movement, Foreign Representative Linz, Austria 5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

First of all we are sending to you the appointment with authorization through from New York.

Our secret glorious principle of justice in the very Communist world, small opportunity where the famous and once approved authorization through the first Slovakian representative to the government of the USA and the Western Powers.

At the same time we express to you in this letter the great recognition for the troubles of your extensive and fatiguing work abroad. You performed your self-sacrificing move sooner than we anticipated.

We appoint you henceforth to work abroad for us to confer and henceforth represent us in agreements and secret treaties concluded in each extent. For your troublesomeduties you are very esteemed and chodnoteny by the whole Slovakian nation.

Also we entrust you to appeal to	so that you may repre-
sent us at the conferences of Western F	Powers and for political affair
and for military affairs. We	do this for the reason that it is dif-
ficult for us to shake off this trouble	some position. We will always keep you
informed and in contact with us.	EXCLUDED FOR ERAL

Death to Communism!

Seal of Central Committee of Slovakian Underground Movement

/s/ illegible

For the UVSPH — For the UVSPH Capt.

Note: UVSPH — Central Committee Slovakian Underground Movement

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED
ON 15 March 99
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1R

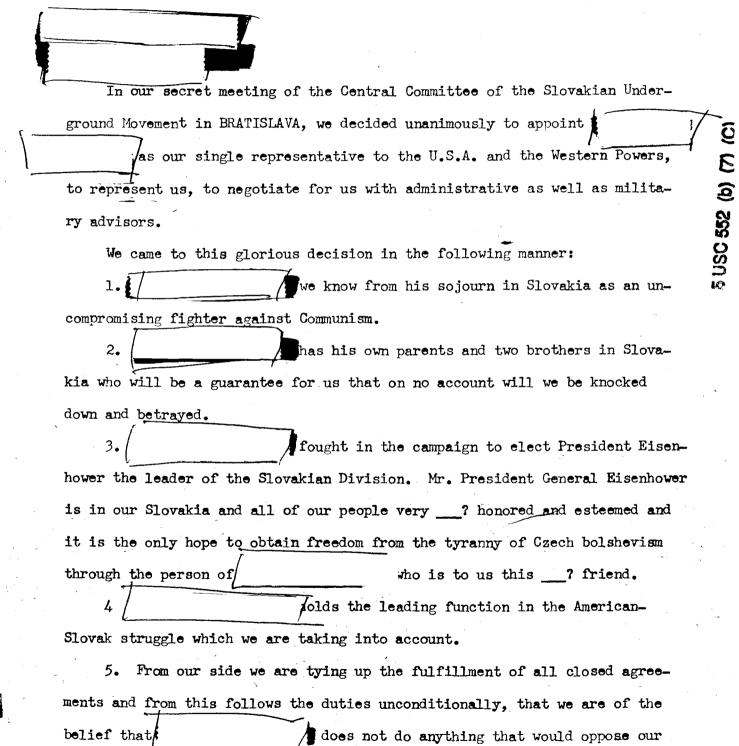
5 USC 652 (b) (7) (c)



SLOVAKIAN UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT, BRATISLAVA

BRATISLAVA
1 May 1953

Incl: Appointment





principle and our own Slovakian nation.

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED ON 15 MALCH 99
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1R

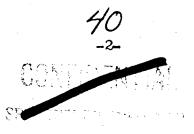
6. We are bound already that?	to help send our inclosure that the
delegate to the agreement which	is negotiating with the
Western Powers, according to the possibil	lities about which we are attending
to in the quickest way.	
We fight all the	fights, so that the accepted,
full, and responsible authority of our SI	Lovakian Underground Movement, fights
against bolshevism, enslavement of all, a	and always until a complete and un-
compromising final victory	
Death to Communism! Let De	emocracy and Slovak Liberty live!
For the Central Committee of Slovak Under	ground Movement we sign:
	<u>Ö</u>
	(C) (C)
/s/ illegible	/s/ illegible
by/	Capt√

seal of UVSPH

1 Copy/SPHZR, LINZ

1 Copy/UVSPH, BRATISLAVA

SPHZR - Slovak Underground Movement Abroad



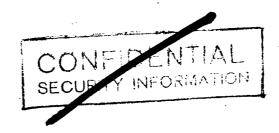


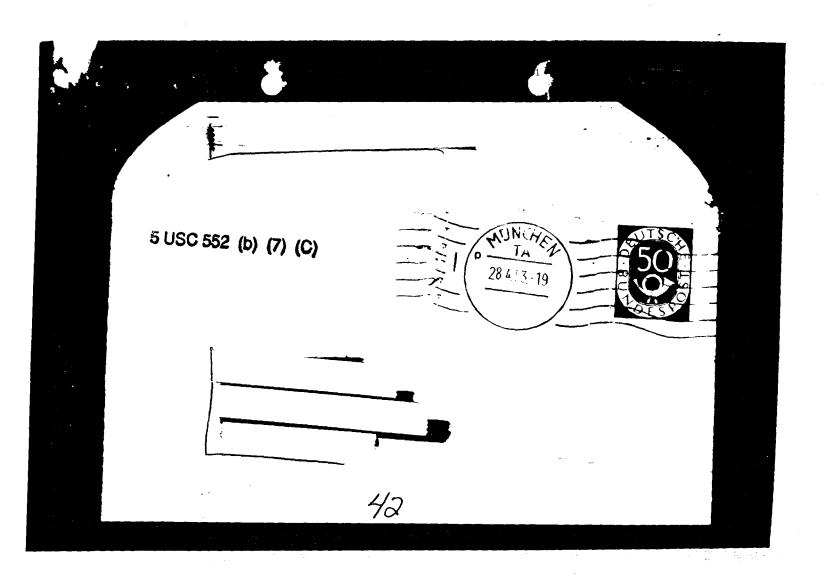
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Previous Comments	Excised (E)	USC 552 (b) (7) (C)	
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Enclosed photostat of letter on activity of Slovaks: in exile.

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ON 15 Mouch 19
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1R





5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

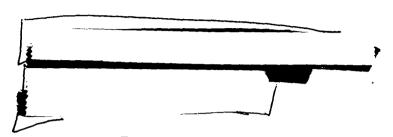
Mníchov, 28 príla 1953. Postlagernd.Munchen T' + Milý pán riaditeľ, pripojene posielam Vám originál i kopiu-pre archávlistu adresovaného (si v tom znení ako sme o tom spolu hovorili a ho spola zredigovali. Ak myslite, že vyhovu je, podpište a pošlite ho.Ak nie prepište. V takom pripade prosim o zaslanie kopie, aby som bol informovaný. Pripojene posielam Vám 2 kopie riadku pre Reprezentácie. Prosim pošlite ich do Australie a na Novy Zealand, kompetentným činitelom. Ak by ste potrebovali ďalšie, napíšte ochotne Vám pošlem. Pripojene posielam 1 kopiu Zakladačnej listiny Slovenskej akademie v zahraničí. Nakolko som informovaný vec podpísalo viac desiatok slovenských intelektuálov. I pritom, že mala byť, doteraz jej vznik nebol publikovaný. Chcem ale dosiahnuť, aby sa tak čím skoršie stalo, lebo vyžaduje to záujem. Počas tvorenia tejto spoločnosti bol do nej navrhnutý a pojatý aj ktorý sa zdržuje v Rakusku Keďže adresu jeho nepoz-nám, nakolko kte bolo byžiaduce aby več podpísal, keď bol navrhnutý do funk-cie, prosil by som Vás, aby ste mu vec dodali a požiadali ho o podpisa tejto Zakladačnej listiv Tiež prosim ho, aby mi vec potom vrátil. V prípade, žeby ste Vy, prípadne mali možnosť Zakladačnú listinu túto dať podpísať niektorým ďalším osobám, ktoré splňujú stanovené predpoklady, prosim, aby ste tak nemeškali urobit. Podľa §4 Dočasných stanov sa žiada aby to bol aspon absolvent strednej školy. šte dnes, alebo najbližšie napíšem. Ku dnešnému alebo buducemu listu pripojím kopiu pre informáciu. Vám i Vašej rodine všetko najlepšie prajem. Ostávam s priateľským pozdravením: P.s. Noviny doteraz nedošly.



SLOVENSKÝ OSLOBODZOVACÍ VÝBOR SLOWAKISCHES BEFREIUNGSKOMITEE

Aurolzmünster, 30.apríla 1953.

tajomik Výkonného sboru pre veci organizačné a osobné.



5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

Veľactený pán doktor!

Z povereria p.predsedu Výkonného sboru Slovenského oslobodzovacieho výboru lovoľujem si Vám odpovedať na Váš list z 9% marca 1953, ktorý ste mu napísali z poverenia veducich činiteľov Karpatendeutsche Landsmannschaftu v Nemeckej spolkovej republike.

Slovenské mu oslobodzovaciemu výboru vždy záležalo na tom, aby mohol účinne spolupracovať s každou organizáciou, ktorá
si vytkla za cieľ porážku medzinárodného komunizmu, moskovského imperializmu a utvorenie Slovenskej republiky. Preto Slovenský oslobodzovací výbor neprestajne usiloval o spoluprácu s Karpatendeutsche Landsmannschaftom. Preto mu je vítaným každý krok, ktorý odstráni tie prekážky, ktoré zdanlive stoja v ceste srdečnému pomeru a úzkej spolupráci
za výš vytknutým cielom.

Nakolko stanovisko pojaté do Vášho listu nezdá sa vystihovať podstatu problematiky a podľa našej mienky je len dôsledkom situácie, o ktorú sme sa nijak nepričinili, a keďže nám skutočne záleží na vytvorení predpokladov uzkej spolupráce, dovoľujem si Vám
navrhnúť, aby Karpatendeutsche Landsmannschaft, prípadne Arbeitsgemeinschaft des Karpatendeutschen in Osterreich určily jedného, dvoch, troch
alebo viac zmocnencov, ktorí by s určenými zmocnencami Slovenského oslobodzovacieho výboru boli oprávnení prerokovať všetky otázky politickej
spolupráce medzi Karpatendeutsche Landsmanschaftom, prípadne Arbeitsgemeninschaftom des Karpatendeutschen na strane jednej a Slovenským
oslobodzovacím výborom na strane druhej.

Sme plne presvedčení, že tento náš podnet stretne sa s porozumením, lebo veríne, že Karpatendeutsche Landsmannschaftu ide predovšetkým a len o spoluprácu za vytknutým cielom.

Vermí sebe-svorme napred!

tajomik Výkonného sboru pre veci organizačné a osobné;

Zalozenie SLOVENSKEJ AKADEMIZ V ZABRANICI.

Vshladom na to, ze dnes na Slovensku niet slobody a bez slobody nie je mozný kultúrny zivot;

vzhladom na to, ze dnes na Slovensku tyran planovite nici kultúrne hodnoty slovenským narodom v minulosti stvoreně,

my slovenski utecenci zijúci v slobodnom svete nemôzeme sa necinne prizerat na dielo duchovnej zkúzy, ktorá sa na šlovensku prevádza,

ale musime süstredit a napjat nase sily, aby pre budücrost mohly byt zachovaně kultūrne hodnoty národom nasím stvoreně, tieto rozmnozovat, s nimi ostatně národy oboznamovat a ymkonat vsetko v zaujme splnenia poslani ako opatrovníci slovenských kultūrných hodnot a tlumocníci slovenských due cha máme uskutocnit.

aby bez ohladu na hroznú tyraniu, ktorá na Slovensku dolahla slovenský národ neprestal byt rovnocennou castou duchovného spolocenstva europských národov.

Za tým úcelom rozhodli sme sa zalozit spolocnost slovenských vedeckých a kultúrnych pracovníkov, spisovatelov, umelcov a redaktorov sijúcich v slobodnom svete, pod menom: Slovenské akademia v zahranicí.

Aby aj pri dnesnom tazkom stave, ked slovenski intelektuáli sú rosohnatí po celom svete, spolocnost táto mohla sa utvorit a mohla zacat vyvíjat svoju cinnost, shodli sme se na:

A/Docasných stanovách Slovenskej akademie v zahranicí, podla ktorých táto bude sa organizovat a pracovat dotial, kým celé clenstvo hlasovaním nebude mat moznost urcit si definitívný organizácny rámec.

B/ustanovení casti docasných funkcionárov v smysle Docasných stanov, kzorí sa postarajú o zorganizovanie Slovenskej akademie v zahranicí, ako aj vyvíjanie jej cínnosti v smysle cielov, ktoré si vytkla;

soder i C/tom, ze slovenski intelektuali na dôdaz skriadu so zalozením slovenskej akademie v zahranicivoude útvorena, ked tuto zakladacnú listinu podpise aspon dvadsat slovenských intelektualov.

Dane 11. augusta 1952.

Docasne stanovy SLOVENSKEJ AKADEMIE V ZAHRANICI.

§ 1. Názov. Názov spolounosti je: Slovenská akademia v zahranicí.

\$ 2. Ciel.

Cielom Slovenskej akademie v zahranici je:
I. organizovat a podporovat vedecku, literarnu a umelecku cinnost clenstva;
II. oboznamovat ostatne narody a medzinarodne ustanovizne s kulturnymi
hodnotami slovenskými.
III. zachovat kulturne diela slovenské,

S 3. Desiahnutie ciela.

Slovenská akademia bude usilovat o dosiahnutie ciela:
I.usporiadaním predňások, anket, kurzov a pod.;
II.vydaním diel svojich clenov ako aj výtvorov slovenskej kultúry z minulesti;
III.zriadovaním skôl, vedeckých institútov, knizníc a pod.;
IV.udrzovaním stykov s vedeckými, literárnymi, umeleckými, redaktorskými
a vôbec s kultúrnymi institúciami medzinárodnými a ostatných národov.

5 4. Clenstvo.

Clenom Slovenskej akademie v zahrenici môze sa stat: I-kazdý Slovák.

a/ktorf bol alebo je profesorom, docentom alebo lektorom na niektorej

vysokej alcho jej na roven postavenej skole;

b/ktorý pôsobil ako vedecký pracovník, literát, umelec alebo redaktor.
v Slovenskej akademii, v Slovenskej katolickej akademii, v Matice slovenskej
v Spolku Sv. Vojtecha alebo v Tranosciu;

c/ktory bol clencm organizacie spisovatelov, unelcov alebo redaktorev an

Slovensku;

d/ktorý absolvoval vysoků alebo strednů skolu. ak sa za clena prihlási.
II. kazdý bez ohladu na národnost alebo kvalifikáciu, kto na sáklade vykoznaj práce alebo vztahu ku slovenskej kultúre bol výborom za clena prijatý.

Slovenská akademia v zahranicí má nasledovně odbory:
I.právo a státovedecký;
II.elekárských vied;
III.educhovedný;
IV.literárny;
V.umelecký;
VI.prírednych vied;
VII.hospodárských vied;
VII.hospodárských vied;
III.etechnických vied;
II.etechnických vied;

Ak by to potreba vyzadovala so suhlasom výboru môze jednotlivé odbory samostatne vystupovat; v takom prípade môzu pomžit ties půzov ako:

Spolok slovenských právnikov, Spolok slovenských lekárov, Spolok slovenských spisovatelov, Spolok slovenských uselcov, Spolok slovenských insintérov, Spolok slovenských profesofov a ucitelov, Spolok slovenských redaktorov a pode pridavkom v zahraniel.

Výbor posestáva s: predsedu, hlavneho tajomnika, pokladníka,

2 clenov výboru, s predsedov a tajemníkov odborovo

Ak niet predsedu alebo hlavného tajemníka, v případe ich zaneprásdmenia alebe na základe ich poverenja zastupuje ich predseda, resp. tajomník odborov podla poradia v § 5 uvedeného.

Na cele jednotlivých odborov stojí predseda a tajomník. Vedenie

oddelenia svereně je tajemníkovi oddelenia.

Ak niektorý odbor nemá predsedu alebo tajomníka, alebo niektorý z nich je zaneprázdnený, prechodne právomos jeho vykonáva predseda, resp. hlavný tajomník Slovenskej akademie v zahranicí, petazne predseda, resp., tajomník odboru, ktorý ho zastupuje.

5 7. Pravenoc funkcionarovo

Povinnestou funkcienarev je:
Iovykonat vsetko, aby spolocnost mohla bezodkladne zacat prevadzat svoju cinnost v smysle ustanevení týchto stanov;
II.sverit funkcie, ktoré by estaly necsadené, resp., ktoré by sa uprázdnily, majvhonejsim clenem;
III.opredlozit clenstvu návrh na definitívne stanovy a v smysle nich previest volby funkcionárov.

Rozhodnutia výboru dejů sa jednoducheu väcsinou prejavenou esobne

alebe pisomne.

\$ 8° Vaniko

Slovenská akademia v zahranicí bude konstituovaná, ked s jej ustanovením vysloví súhlas aspon 20 intelektuálov v smysle § 4 eds. 1. týchte stanov.

5 9. Prechodné ustanovenia.

Najneskorsie de 1 roku ed konstituovania Slovenskej akademie v zahranici budu predlozene clenstvu navrh definitivnych stanov ku hlasovaniu. Najneskorsie do konca roku 1953 bude prevedene obsadenie v definitivnych stanovách úrcených funkcií hlasovaním clenstva. Kezdů otězku kompetentná budevjednoduchá väcsina hlasujúcich.

Dans 11 augusta 1952.

47

Slovenská akademia v zahranicí.

Ciastoché obsadenie docasných funkcionárov v maysle \$\$ 6 m 5 Bocasných stanov.
Neobsadené alebo uvolnené funkcie beky povolaný v maysle \$ 7 Decasných
stanov obsadit výbor.
V smysle \$ 9 bude oprávnené clenstvo hlasovaním rozhodnůt o definitívnom
osadení funkcií jestvujúcich v maysle definitívnych stanov.

Enec ees a	Predseda: Prof. hlav.tajomnik: Prof. pokladnik: Prof. clen výboru: Prof. Prof. Odborý		ONTXC)
BUSC	I.Pr ² vo a **Etowadacki: Pr.Prof	II.Le <u>kirských</u> vied:	
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	III.Duchovedny:	IV.Literarny:	
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(P)(7)(E)	XI.Redaktoreks:		
•	Pr. ne taj. 18	taj.oddelemia pre stude	astvo:
	Dané 11.augusta 1952.		

RORCVACÍ PORIADOR PRE REPREZENTACIE. /Platny od 30.marca 1953./

Cl. 1.

V smysle čl.20. Statůtu v kazdom štáto, v ktorom žijů prislušnici SOV-u zorganizuje sa krajová složka.

01.2.

or final trajovej překy sútReprezentácia a valuš shromaždenie.

Reprezentáciu monuje Výkonný sbor na návrh Valného shromaždenia.

V žtáte, kde niet miestnej odbočky, funkcionárov reprezentácie menuje
Výkonný abor bez návrhu.

C1.3.

Reprezenthcia je prevlaznjúcim orginom Výkonného sboru a predstavitelom SOV-u na tyemi prislusného státu.

runkcia reprezentacie je:a/politicka-v pomere ku utecencom, emigrantom a vyhnuncom zo Glovenska;

b/zastupitelski-v pomere ku vladnym miestam prislusného střitu, sko aj v pomere k organizáciám utecencov a emigrantov z-poza Deleznej opony a ich soskajeniam v prislusnom štřte přisobiacim.

Cl.4.

Ak jestvajíce ustanovenia nedovolujú, aby na území niektorško štátu mohla pôsobit reprezentúcis, môžu so súhladom Výkonného sboru pre reprezentácie urcenú cinnost vyvíjat funkcionári urcení Výkonným sborom pod menom: Slovenský oslobodzovadí výbor s udaním mena státu, v ktorom táto cinnost sa vyvíja, prípadne môze sa tak diat aj pod iným vhodným pomenovaním.

Rozhodnutím Výkomného sboru môze byt urcená spolodná reprezentácia pre

viacero staty.

C1.5.

Podla okolnosti a potreby reprezentacie pozostava z 1 alebo z viacerých funkcionárov.

Kde to okolnosti dovolujů je riaduce, aby reprezentácia mala asyon: predsedu, podpredsedu, tajosníka a referentov: pre veci organisacné a osobené, zahranicné, informacné, vojenské, financné, sociálne a kultúrne. Tam kde je to potrebné reprezentácia môze mat aj dalsích funkcionárov, pripadene aj funkcionárov cestných.

kde to okolnosti vyzadujú pripustná je kumulácia funkcii.

Clenami reprezentacio su aj clenovia Výkonného sboru a Shromezdenia zdrzujúci sa na území prislusného státu.

31.0.

Predseda predscavuje reprezentacio na vonok, svolava zasadnutia reprezentacie a valnaho saromazdenia a predseda im, dob o to, aby reprezentacia pinila svoje poslanie.

Podpredseda pomana predsedovi pri výkone jeho funkcie a v prípade

zaneprăzdnenia zastupuje ho.

Tajomník vykoušva pisomnů agendu reprezentácie a valněho shromazdemia a sa tým úcelom udrsuje styk s tajomníkémi miestných odbociek ako aj s generálnym tajomníkom, resp. so sústupcom generálneho tajomníka.

Referenti vykonávajú cinnost spadajúcu do ich oboru podla úpravy prislusného tajomníka Výkonného sboru. Preto medzi prislusným referentom a tajomníkom Výkonného sboru má byt úzky styk a spolupráca s upovedomením predsedu prislusnej representácie.

,

Zasadnutie reprezentăcie mă sa konat tam, kde sa ho môze zūcastnit

najväcsi pocet funkcionarov osobne.

Ak sa oprávnený funkcionár neměse zůcastnit zasadnutia reprezeztácie osobne, môze vykonávat svoje právo a povinnost pisomne, alebo prostredníctvom pisomne zmodneného zástupeu, ktorým môse byt ktorýkolvek funkcionár reprezentacie. Preto kazdý funkcionar reprezentacie musí byt o zasadnutí upovedomený vcas, aby mohol pisomne vykonat avoje právo, alebo pisomne zmocnit zastupcu. V pripade splnomocnenia kumulacia hlasov je pripustna.

Reprezentacia je opravnena rozhodovat, ked je osobne alebo prostre-

dnictvom splnomocnenca pritemna aspon 1/3 jej funkcionarov.

Reprezentácia je oprávnená rokovat o vsetkých otázkach, ktoré v sayale Statutu, rozhodnuti Výkomného sboru, usnesení Shromazdenia alebo smernic üstredných orgánov spadajů do jej průvomoci, respektive boly jej svereně. V duchu tom koná na území príslusného státu vsetko co je potrebně 🔻 saujme dosiahnutia vytknutého ciela.

V zmocnení nech je uvedené zeno poverenej osoby, nech sú uvedené smernice pre zmocnene a nech je vlastnorucne podpisané oprávneným.

O zasudnuti reprezentacie vyhotovi sa zaphanica, ktorej opis posle sa na vedomie generálnemu tajomníkovi, resp. zástupcovi generálneho tajomnika. V případe, zeby rozhodnutie reprezenticie odporovalo Statútu alebo rozhodnutiam ustredných orgánov môze generálny tajomniík, resp. zástupca generálneho tajomníka sastavit ich prevedenia do rozhodnutia Vákonného sboru.

Cl.8.

Vrcholným orgánom krajovej slosky je valně shrozazdenie. Valně shromazdenie tvorim clenovia reprezentácie a delegáti miestných odbociek. Kazda miestna odbocka vysiela na valně shromazdenie 2 delegatov. Odbocky, ktoré majú viac ako 20 prísluaníkov vysielejú na kazdých dalsích 10 prislusnikov dalsieho delegita.

Do pravomoci valneho shromazdenia patri:

a/navrhovat Vykonněmu sboru funkcionárov reprezentácie na menovanie. Keby sa valné shromazdenie nezislo, alebo návrh na funkcionárov neurobilo, opravnený je Výkonný sbor mesvanie previest bez návrhu.

b/navrhovat kandidatov pre volby clenov Shromazdenia. Do Mavrhu mech nie je pojatě viac ako 14 mien, zpomedri ktorých ampon zpolovice nech st mavrhovant osoby sijtice na tizemi infch statov.

c/rokovat o zpravach funkcionárov reprezentácie.

d/urcit vjaku prispevkov vyberanjch od prislusnikov 80V-u na azemi prislusnej krajovej slozky.

e/sohvalovat rospocet a saverecné úcty reprezentácie.

I/volit cestných clenov krajovej slozky.

C1.10.

Riadne valně shromasdenie koně sa-pokial to okolnosti dovoliarocne. Mimoriadne valně shromazdenie konk sa kedykolvek, ked to potreba

Valné shromasdenie svoláva predseda reprezentácie.

Valne shromardenie nech je podla moznosti svolane tam, kde sa ho môze osobne zúcastni v pocet oprávnených. Vady vsak nech je zvolané vcas, aby beetoi opravneni mali moznost vyjadrit svoje stanovisko pisomne, alebo mohli sa dat zastūpit pisomne zmocneným zástupcom.

Valna shromazdenie je usnasania schona ak sa ho oschne alebo prostrednictvom pisomne zmocneného zástupou zúcastní aspon 1/3 oprávnenýcho

Je selatelně, aby pri rozhodovaní dosiahnuth bola jednomyselmost. V prípade hlasovania rozhoduje jednoduchá väcsina. U znocnencov kukúlkcia hlasov je pripustna.

smocnení nech je uvedené meno zmocnenca, smernice pre roznodovanie

a neck jevvlastnorucne podpisaně oprhvneným.

Cl.11.

Reprezentacia doa o to, aby nu uzemi prislusného statu zapojemých bolo do SOV-u co najviac ludi.

V kazd j obci, kde je aspon 5 príslusníkov 30V-u nech sa utvorí miestana odbocka. Príslusníci 30V-u roztratení po obciach, v ktorých je mensí pocet ako 5 príslusníkov spoja sa za úcelom utvorenia spolocnej odbocky.

Cl. 12.

Organmi odbocky sú: valné shrouazdenie a vedenie.

Zakladajúce valně shromazdenie miestnej odbocky môze sa konat kedykolvek, ked sa na tom dohodnů, alebo ked sa stretniů vsetci v příslusnej obci
zijúci príslusníci 30V-u. Obycajne svolá ho osoba k tomu urcená predsedom
reprezentácie a tam kde reprezentácie niet osoba urcená tajomníko m pre veci
organizacné a osobně. Nech je svola: tak, aby sa ho mohol zúcastnit kazdý
príslusník 30V-u zijúci v príslusnej obci.

Zakladajúce valné shromazdenie miestnej odbocky zvoli si svoje vedenie, ktoré pozostáve: z predsedu, z 1 alebo viac podpredsedov, tajomníká, zapisovatela, pokladníka a referentov pre veci: organizacné, informacné, sociálene, kultúrne, prípadne dalsie ak to miestne pomery vyzadujú, Ked to miestne pomery vyzadujú, pripůsta sa kumulá cna agendy. Odbocky môzu si zvolit aj cestných funkcionárov s predbezným súhlasom reprezentácie.

Zvolený predseda a tajomník miestnej odbocky upovedomia o jej zalození predsedu reprezentácie, v prípade ze reprezentácia nie je zorganizovaná tajomníka Výkonného sboru pre veci organizacné a osobné pripojac zápisnicu o zakladajúcom valnom shromazdení.

V zápisnici nech je uvedený spôsob svolania mimoriadného valného shromazdenia, nech je popísaný verne priebeh rokovania, výsledok volieb, prijatě rozhodnutia a znenie návrhov a nech je ku nej pripojená prezencná listina prítomných príslusníkov 50V-u a hostí.

Reprezentácia schvili zvolených funkcionárov miestnej odbocky a o tom upovedomí vedenie, ak niet váznych dôvodov, aby bolo urobené iné rozhodnutie. Váznym dôvdom mohol by byt na pr. nedostatok mravnej zachovalosti zvoleného funkcionára, alebo neúprimné predstieranie programu zvoleným funkcionárom.

ktorý v skutocnosti sleduje ciele odporujúce cl.2. Statútu.

C1.13.

Predseda zastupuje miestnu odbocku na vonok, svoláva vsetky schodzky a im predsedá, dbá o to, aby odbocka plniis svoje poslanie.

Podpredseda je napomocným pre: sedoví pri výkone jeho funkcie a v pripade potreby zastupuje predsedu.

Tajomník vybavuje písomnú agendu miestnej odbocky a spolu s predsedom podpisuje korespodenciu.

Referenti vykonávajú im patriacu agendu. O svojej cinnosti informujú príslusného referenta reprezentácie.

Ked niektorý funkcionár nemôze vykonávat svoju azendu, vedenie odbocky rozhodne o docasnom obstarávaní príslusných vecí a o tom upovedomí predsedu reprezentácie.

Vedenie odbocky schadza sa pokial mozno mesacne raz, alebo v takom pripade, ked o to poziada 1/3 clenov vedenia s udanim predmetov rokovania.

Vedenie odbocky je schopně usnásania za prítomnosti 1/2 jeho clenov.
Pri rokovaní treba usilovat o jednomy selnost. V prípade hlasovania rozhoduje vacsina.

vacsina. Vědenie odbocky je výkonným orgánom reprezentácie. Plní úlohy, ktoré si vytknul SOV v miestnom rámcí podla smerníc reprezentácie.

Cl. 14.

Valne shromazdenie je najvyssim orgánom odbocky.
Schádza sa rocnepaz tak, aby predchádzalo valne shromazdenie, reprezentácie. V páde potreby môze byt svolane mimoriadne valne shromazdenie.

Valne shromazdenie odbocky svoláva predseda tak, aby sa na nom mohol zúcastnit co najväcsi pocet prislusníkov.



Valně shromazdenie je usnásania schopně za kazděho poctu prítomných a rozhoduje väcsinou hlasov.

Do právomoci valného shromazdenia patrí:

rokovat o práci minulého obdobia, schvalovat cinnost a udelovat absolutorium:

volit vedenie odbocky;

volit prislusný pocet delegatov na valně shromazdenie reprezentácie;

urcit program cinnosti pre budice obdobie;

urcit rozpocet odbocky.

C1.1.

Vedenie miestnej odbocky svol va periodické clenské schodzky, na ktorých sú príslusníci SOV-u informovaní o vykonanej práci a môzu usmer-

novat cinnost podla miestných potrieb, cinit nývrhy a pod.

Clenské schodzky môzu mat ráz zutúrny, výchováý, informatívny alebo oslavný z prílezitosti významných udelosti nasho národného alebo státneho zivota, potazne udalosti krajiny, ktora stala sa novým domovom príslusníkov SOV-u.

Cl₀1)_n

Listing gagging v មេ១+ សម្រា 📑 ដែល 🦠 v mene miestnej odbocky popisuje vzdy predšeda ci uz s tajomnikou, alebo s prislusným referentom. Cl. 17.

Kazdý funkcionár reprezentácie a miestnej odbocky pri nastúpení svojej

funkcie podpise pred dvomu svedkami nasledovně vyhlásenie:

"Podpisom svojim potvrdzujem, ze prijimam funkciu,,..../uviest funkciu/ v Reprezentácii Krajovej slozky SOV-u v..... /uviest krajinu/.... vo vedení miestnej odbocky 30V-u v...../uviest meno obce/. Slubujem na svoju cest a svedomie, ze funkciu tuto budem vykonavat svedomite a ze vanalozím vsetky svoje sily k dosjahnutiu ciela, vytýceného v Statúte Slovenkého:

óslobodzovacieho výboru /cl.2./"

Vyhlásenia funkciónárov Reprezentácie tasle tajomník reprezentácie generálnemu tajomníkovi, alebo zástupcovi generálneho tajomníka, vyhlásenia vedúcich miestnej odbocky zasle tajomník odbocky tajomníkovi reprezentácie

na uschovanie. Cl.18.

Slovenský oslobodzovaciavýbor je masová organizácia oslobodzovacia, do ktorej môze sa prihlásit kazdý demokraticky smýslajúci utecenec, vyhnanec a vystahovalecibez chladu na jeho narodnost, nabozenstvo alebo politicke házorý, ktorý sleduje ciel ucený v cl.2. Statútu. Preto Slovenský oslobo-dzovací výbor nemá clenov, ale prislusníkov. Preto tiez prihlásení nedostá-vajú legitimácie. . vaju legitimácie. 🦈 Kazdý prislusník SOV-u povinný je vyplnitva podpisat ju.

Reprezentacia môze sa usniest, ze prihlaseným prislusníkom, pokial z toho nehrozi skoda SOV-u, vyda potvrdenie o tom, ze vyplnil prihlasku do

Slovenského oslobodzovacieho výboru.

Cl. 19.

Vzhladom na razdelenie rozdielne predpoklady jestvujúce v rozlicných krajinách v ktorých SOVM vykonáva svoju cinnost, vzhladom na rozdielne politické smery a zákonné úpravy, je potrebné, aby cinnost orgánov Slovenského oslobodzovacieho výboru pri svojom podnikaní sa im prispôsobyla.

Reprezentacie usmernujuce cinnost miestných odbociek majú mat toto na zreteli a jednak upravami, jednak potrebnými informaciami majú dbat 😊 to, aby ziadon funkcionar SOV-u pri vyvíjaní cinnosti nedostal sa do rozporu so zákonnými predpismi a úradnými cinitelmi státu, respektíve, aby cinnost vsetkých orgánov SCV-u v príslusnej krajine bola v shode so zvyklostami a ducnom prislusného státu.

Cl.20.

Menit, doplnovat a vysvetlovat tento rokovací poriadok patrí do právomoci Výkonného sboru.

C1.21.

Prislusnici Glovenského oslobodzovacieho výboru, ktorí sledujú cinnost odporujúcu cl.2. Statůtu, ktorí stanu sa clenni organizácie nepriatelskej Glovenskej republike alebo Glovenského oslobodzovacieho výboru budů postavení pred Disciplinárnu komisiu.

Do rozhodnutia Disciplinarnej komisie Vykonný sbor má pravo suspen-

dovat obvineného z výkonu jeho funkcie.

Podrobně ustanovenia o Disciplinárnej komisii vydá Predsedníctvo Shromazdenia.

C1.22.

<u>slov</u>enský oslobodzovací výbor nie je sím sebe cielom, ale prostriedkom pre <u>dosiahnutie</u> ciela. Poeto vsetky ustanovenia treba vykladat tak, aby tým práca bola umoznená a nie stasovaná.

Vypatie sil v záujme vytknutého ciela vyzaduje, aby medzi funkcionármi a vsetkými prislusníkmi 50V-u zavládlo vzájomně porozumenie, snásanlivost a úcta. Iroba sa povzniest nad malicherně nedorozumenia a neustále mat na zreteli tie velké ideály, ktoré nás spájajú a tie velké úlohy, ktoré len spolocnými silami sme vstave splnit.

Zasadnutia organov SOV-u nech sû skolou demokracie. Nech ich charakterizuje cestný postup, úprimná snaha za vítazstvo spravodlivej veci, ale

aj osobná a národná disciplina.

Blavný ciel DV-u je oslobodenie Slovenska a utvorenie Slovenskej republiky. Preto na funkcie nevyberáme ludí podla toho ci sú nám z niekto-rej priciny blízki alebo sympatickí, ale podla toho kolko môzu za vec vykonat Pamatajme, ze kazdý prislusník SOVu je akýmsi predstavitelom Slovenska v Gudzine, a podla toho konajme.

C1.23.

Tento rokovací poriadok vydaný bol na základe cl.23. Statůtu. Usniesol sa na nom Výkonný sbor rokovaním per rollam.

Tento rokovací poriadok pre reprezentácie vstupuje v platnost dnom 30.marca 1953.

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DOSSIER COVER SHEET (SR 380-320-15)

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Duvernei

LPLAVA O SOCIALNI STAVU CESNOSLOVENSKIHO EXILU. V ZAPADNIM MEMECKU.

a) v prostoru jizniho Nemecka:

Sdruzeni ceskoslovenskych politickych uprchliku v Nemecku je jedinou ceskoslovenskou organisaci, ktera je poutem mezi vsemi ceskoslovenskymi uprchliky v Zapadnim Nemecku a v Zapadnim Berline.

Jeho clenove jsou ze vsech politickych smeru a demokratickych stran prvni republiky. Take skoro vsichni ceskoslovensti uprchlici se obraceji ve vsech zalezitostech na Sdruzeni, na jeho ustredni kancelar a na referenty ustredniho vyboru v inichove, at jiz jde o pravni poradnu nebo vyrizovani pravnich zalezitosti, o socialni podpory, o nalehave zalezitosti vseho druhu a veci kulturni.

Sdruzeni, jako organisace, jejiz funkcionari jsou kazdeho roku voleni na valnem shromazdeni, tesi se mezi uprchliky velike duvere a oblibe. Casopis Sdruzeni - Elas Exilu - je ve vetsine mist jedinym slovem v materstine, ktery se uprchlikum kdekoliv v Zapadnim Hemecku pravidelne a zcela zdarma dostava do ruky, to jest v ceskem. slovenskem a rusinskem jazyku.

Pro Sdruzeni ma zvlaste veliky vyznam socialni podpurna cinnost. Male financni podpory, ktere Scruzeni rozesila svym clenum podle urcitych kategorii, jako detem, tehotnym, invalidum, prestarlym a tuberkulosnim, jsou nekdy jedinou podporou, kterou tito lide dostavajį. Kdyby rozdelovani techto podpor melo byt zastaveno, socialni situace ceskoslovenskych uprchliku by se jen vice zhorsila. Dotace, urcena na socialni vydani a podpory mela by byt co nejdrive podstatne syysena. Helo by to take znacny vliv psychologicky, nebot ceskoslovensti uprchlici, rozvati dnes ve velikych prostorach Zapadniho Nemecka, ponechani sami sobe v cizim a nevlidnem prostredi a vydani na milost a nemilost mistnim nemeckym organum, trpi pocitem, ze jsou opusteni a zapomenuti. Musi tyt vzato v uvahu, ze većle nove prichozich, kteri si take velmi trpce stezuji na pomery vladnoucim v prijimacim tabore Valka u Norimberka, jsou dnes v Nemecku ze starych emigrantu ti, kteri bud dosud marne cekaji na vyemigrovani, mnohdy jiz celych sest let, nebo z emigrace byli odmitnuti pro stari, nemoc, pocetne rodiny, nevhodne zamestnani a prevazne take jako "security risk", coz je rekdy pro nejake udani, proti nemuz se nemohli branit, ani vec vysvotlit. Tato skupina je v soucasnem stavu nejnebezpecnejsi. Byla zbavena veskerych dalsich prav, emigracnich moznosti, pece a podpory USEPu a vytvarí kastu pariu, kterí siri anarchismus, nihilismus, nenavist k Americanum (k nimz utikali z domova) a s vedomin krivdy jsou pristupni radikalismu a komunisticke agitaci pro navrat do CSR. Z teto vrstvy se jiz dnes rekrutuji navratiloi, hteri cekaji na vyrizeni reemigracniho rizeni do CSR a z nichz po vyhlaseni amnestie se vetsina hodla vratit domu. Socialne zde jde vetsinou c prislusniky stredni vrstvy, ba z rad inteligence.

Za danych pomeru je nalada k navratu velmi znacna a bude jen stoupat s komunistickou propagandou. Mnchi z techto lidi, ktiri komunistickym slibum neduveruji, jeou rozhodnuti sice v exilu setrvat, ale poslou zpet sve zeny a deti. Imozi z techto lidi nemaji zcela zadne podpory, ziji v bide a zivori, jini se musi zivit nerimereny - Isinou tezkou manualni praci. Ivlaste trpce nesou skutecnosti, ze byli odmitnuti z pece USEPu bez udani duvodu a jejich odvolani nebylo vyhoveno. Tato praxe odmitani bez udani duvodu i v emigracnim rizeni, kdy neni uprchlikovi mozno se branit a celit mnohdy falesnym udanim nebo tvrzenim, natropila nejvice idealnich skod a spusobila nejostrejsi kritiku Americanu a teto americke praxe. U techto uprchliku panuje otevrena protiamericka nalade, sklon k anarchii a ochota k navratu do CSR. Iude-li amnestie skutecne vyhlasena, a uvidi-li uprch-

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lici, ze mavrativsi se exulanti nejsou trestani, vrati se s vedomim, ze tezka manualni prace, kterou by tam museli konat, je take tady jejim udelem, v cizim prostredi a s nejistou budoucnosti.

V kazdem stredisku ceskoslovenskych enulantu nebo v tabore je uz dnes, to jest jeste pred vyhlasenim annestie ceskoslovenskou komunistickou vladou alespon jeden uprchlik, ktery verejne zada o navrat do CSR. Postup u techto zadatelu je tento: Exulant se obrati na ceskoslovenskou vojenskou misi v Berline-Bahlemu, a poda zadost o navrat. Jeho dopis je zodpovezen, je vvbidnut obrovckal, jsou mu poslany fotografie pamatnych mist vlasti r krasnem provedeni a mnohdy teke penize. Casu je vyuzito zrejme k tomu, aby zadatel mohl byt v CSR tamnimi bezpecnostnimi organy proveren. Po tomto case je vyzvan, aby na vojenskou misi v CSk, ktera je v zapadniu pasnu Berlina, zaslal svuj pas. Po case je mu pas vracen, do nehoz je, nikoliv vytisteno, ale pripichnuto ceskoslovenske visum. Fak nastane zpatecni cesta. Exulanti, kteri se uz takto vratili, pisi svym znamym do Remecka, aby se take navratili. Pruvodni dopis obsahuje zpravidla poznamku, ze navratilec bude muset byt 14 dnu k disposici ceskoslovenskym uradum, to znamena tezpecnostnim nebo protispionaznim organum.

Prave pred kratkou dobou se vratila z korimberka-Valky zpet do CSR

Pripad proposed komplikovany. Puvodne byla po porazce Remecka odsumuta pro nejasny stav narodnostni. Z Henecka se vratila zpet do CSE, ale prisla znovu po komunistickem puci v roce 1948 jako politicka uprchlice na cerno a dobrovolne. Byla v tabore Valka, ze vsech emigraci byle odmitnuta a ve Valce si k mesicnimu Taschengeldu privydelavala spravovanim puncoch. Jeji zadosti bylo ceskoslovenskymi komunistickymi organy velmi rychle vyhoveno.

ma provdane deti. Duvod navratu lze oznacit jako socielni.

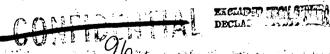
pred odjezdem prohlasovala, ze "bude vypravet", jak lide zbji ve Valce a v Zapadnim Nemecku. Uprchlici za ni dochazeli s prosbou, aby v CSE vyridila jejich pozdravy jejich rodinam a k jejimu odjezdu se dostavilo tolik uprchliku, ze to lze pokladat za denonstraci.

Rada uprchliku pozadala jiz verejne o repatricani rizeni. Kolik uprchliku je v takovem rizeni, neni mozno odhadnout. Podle odhadu funkcionaru mistnich skupin Sdruzeni cinil by pocet - nezmeni-li se situace a pomery - repatriantu po vyhlaseni amnestie prumerne 25 %. Na primou otazku pri schuzce ve Valce, cinil by tam tento pocet 85 %. Tato cisla zatim nelze ovsem konkretne dolozit. Justapme u skutenych pripadu.

V Regensturku v nemocnics i jiz nekolik let ctyri cs. tezce nemocni uprchlici. Nevsteva clena Uv boruzeni byla prva navsteva, kterou u nich nekdo vykonal. Stezuji si na spatnou stravu a na nedostatek lehu, ktere isou iim nemeckymi lekari ordinovany. Ede na navrat do CSR pomysli

navrat jiz zazadal. Klofac je 100 ji invalida, nema pravou ruku a na leve ruce ma pouze 2 prsty. Doma mel rentu ve vysi 1.500 Kcs, tažy je pacientem v nemocnici. Tvrdi, ze by mohl past ovce v Australii, ale ze vsech enigraci byl odmitnut. V jeho rozhodnuti je nutno spatrovat take narodni motiv. Rika, ze prisel k Americanum, ale ze je odkazan na nemeckou nemocnici a jeji nevlidne prostredi. Dostal se do konfliktu s nemeckymi organy, kdyz odmitl prijmout nemecke osobni papiry, za coz byl odsouzen na 3 nedele do vezeni. Trest vzhledem k svemu zdravotnimu stavu nenastoupil. Odmitl take saty, darovane USEPem. Z Prahy ma jiz prislib kladneho vyrizeni repatriace.

Slovak, nemocny tuberkulosou, pozadal dokonce Sdruzeni zprostredkovani repatriace. Sdruzeni dostava takove zadosti velmi casto a dokonce i z Francie. Je znam pripad tri Cechoslovaku, kteri po skoncene sluzbe ve francouzske Cizineske legii zadali o navrat do CSA, a kdyz ceskoslovensky konsulat v Parizi jim visa odmitl, obratili se na konsulat sovet-



- 3 -

sky, ktery jim visa do CSR obstaral.

V Amberku iiz pred casem oznamili k rozhodnuti k navratu 4 tamni uprchlici:

rodina je osmiclenna: muz, zena a
6 malych deti.

tar 33 let, Slovak pro trest peti mesicu je vyloucen ze vsech podpurnych a emigranich akci a pece USEPu. Dlouhou dobu byl
bez prace, ani rodice, ani deti nemeli ani saty, ani boty, ani Fuersorge,
ani jinou podporu. Nyni sice pracuje, ale ze sve mzdy neni schopen uzivit
tak pocetnou rodinu. Jedinou podporu mel tu, kterou dostaval pro deti od
Sdruzeni. coz ovsem byla jen pomoc nepatrna a sporadicka.

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V tabdre Vaihingen ve Wuertembersku u Stuttgartu si podal zadost o navrat pan Slovak, ktery se tu rozvedl s nemeckou manzelkou e jeho pripad jiz vyrizuji ceskoslovenske urady.

V tabore Unterjettingen ve Wurtembersku zada o navratestar 60 let, ktery je v tabore v Nemecku jiz 6 let.

V Ludwigsburku je zvlast tezky pripad Jmenovany mel hned po prichodu do Nemecka opletani s CIC v roce 1949. Je otcem dvou deti a ma zde take manzelku. Tvrdi, ze byl udan u Americanu byvalym tajemnikem KSC v Uherskem Hradisti, panem Hrdinou, ktery pracoval pro americkou zpravodajskou sluzbu. Dnes zmineny Hrdina je v Australii. Marholtovi jeho pribuzni obstarali najem farmy v Kanade, ale byl ze vsech emigraci do Kanady, Spojenych statu a jinam odmitnut. Ve svem pripade obratil se na vsechny instance, psal presidentu Eisenhowerovi, Heussovi, State Departemenetu, americkemu vysokemu komisari a 3 x CIC v Ludwigsburku - celkem 21 zadosti. Na zadnou z nich se mu nedostalo odpovedi. Dnes ceka jen na vyhlaseni amnestie, a je rozhodnut, ze se zde rozejde se svoji rodinou, manzelku a obe deti posle zpet do CSR, protoze sam se pro byvaly aktivni odpor proti komunismu neodva-zuje vratit. bydli v Ludwigsburgu-Kornwestheimu, Neckar-; bydli v Ludwigeburgu-Kornwestheimu, Neckarstr. 46. Zivi se prilezitostnym obchodem, rodina casto trpela nedostatkem a hladem, vcetne malych deti. Marholt sam prohlasuje, ze jeste horsi je dusevni utrpeni, krivda a nespravedlnost, kterou musel projit, urazky jinych exulantu a chovani americkych organu, odmita i eventualni revisi a siri ve svem okoli defaitismus a resignaci. Prohlasuje, ze sam se uzivi svyma rukama, a jeho rodice a sourozenci ze se postaraji v CSR o jeho rodinu, ktera bude svedectvim o "demokracii a spravedlnosti" na Zapade. Marholt byl v CSR znamym velkoobchodnikem a prafoval dlouhou dobu ve znamych Batovych tovarnach. Stejne roztrpcen je rovnez_bytem v Ludwigsburgu-Korn-

westheimu, ktery byl odmitnut z emigrace do USA.

Nejhorsi je vsak situace ve Valce, a to hlavne v radach nove prichozich.

Lide v Ceskoslovensku utikaji k Americanum a ocekavaji skutecnost, jak ji
slysi ze zapadnich vysilacu Voice of America a Radio Free Europe. Nisto
toho prijdou v prijimacim tabore pred nemeckou komisi, ve ktere prevladaji
sudetsti Nemci, kteri otevrene davaji na jevo sve stare nepratelstvi k CSR
a k Cechoslovakum. Zde panuje takove roztrpceni vuci Americanum, ze na verejne schuzce bylo pouzito z rad uprchliku nejostrejsich a nejsilnejsich
slov s primou zadosti, aby tak byla Americanum tlumocena.

COHFIDATION DECLAL

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COMMENT

Funkcionar UV Sdruzeni na miste zjistil, ze

1) se pro nove prichozi zakazuje opustit uzemi tabora.

2) je zakaz vychazeti do Norimberka. Tak i stezoval, ze si nesmel ani do mesta dojiti na postu vyzvednout balik.

3) je zakaz pro vsechny nove prichozi a pro ty, kteri nebyli jako politicti uprchlici uznani, prijmout jakoukoliv praci. Ti kteri byli jiz zapojeni do pracovniho procesu, museli praci okamzite opustit.

Svamberger, manzelka a dve deti, kdyz tu nebyli uznani politickymi uprchliky, dostali nabidku zamestnani ve Vychodnim Nemecku, kam se hodlaji prestehovat.

yl pred ctyrmi lety poslan do CSR zpravodajskymi organy, tam byl chycen, odsouzen, po ctyrech letech uprchl zpet a tu zivori bez prostredku a pravni ochrany. Zvlaste ve Valce neni mozno se obirat jednotlivymi pripady, protoze takrka kazdy uprchlik predstavuje pripad sam pro sebe. Jsou zde rodiny, ktere pro ctyri cleny dostavaji Taschengeld 15,50 DM mesicne. Je tam byvaly major ceskoslovenske zpravodajske sluzby, ktery se zivi mytim schodu po domech. Jsou tam manzele, kde jeden manzel je uznen, druhy nikoliv. Jsou tam lide, o nichz za pul roku, ba ani sa cely rok nebylo rozhodnuto. Jsou tam lide, kteri byli prohlaseni za spiony, nebo za podezrele ze spionaze, o nez se jiz nikdo vice nestara. Jsou tam zajiste lide, kde podezreni je oduvodnene a jini, kteri si svoji situaci zavinili sami, ale take druzi, kteri jsou obeti ruznych udani nebo nepruzne byrokracie a nezi vsemi temito lidmi vladne podrazdena nalada, zoufalstvi, nihilismus, sklon k alkoholu a nezastirana nenavist vuci Americanum, od nichz je ocekavana pomoc a pochopeni, a kteri jsou vineni z toho, jak je to a co tam je.

Zvlaste dulezite je, ze nemecka komise ve Valce zasadne neuznava uprchliky, kteri v CSR byli cini jako clenove ceskoslovenske pohranicni straze.

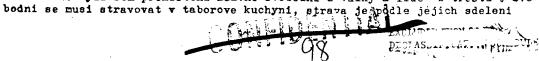
Z tech, kteri se uz vratili, psali do tabora:

se pred tremi mesici) a ktery pracoval v taborove kancelari.
Po amnestii prohlasili, ze se vrati vsichni, kteri jsou v "podezreni ze spionaze", protoze, jak bylo receno doslova, je lepe byt v komunistickem kriminalu, nez ve Valce za techto podminek na svobode.

Tak na priklad L ktery utekl tvrzeni pracoval jako clen pohranicni straze v Zelezne Rude pro Americany, a tady byl stridave zavren od Americanu a Nemcu nekolik mesicu v Chamu, Norimberku a ve Stadlheimu. Nesmi pracovat, neni uznanym uprchlikem a ihned vyuzije amnestie. Tito lide, at jiz kroky proti nim jsou opravnene, nebo jde o prehmaty, siri v celem prostredi bacil nenavisti, nespokojenosti a otevreneho zasti, prenaseji to vse na dalsi prostredi, v nemz ziji a vytvareji tak nejvhodnejsi a nejurodnejsi pudu pro komunistickou propagandu a cile, ktere maji zasit hlavne neduveru k exilu a k americkym mistum, proti nimz bude navrat chapan jako revans a politicka odplata. Bude to Valka, kde komunisticky propagaoni a psychologicky tlak s tak zvanou amnestii bude mit nejvetsi uspech. "My nemame co ztratit, nez bidu, hlad a nedustojne prostredi, v nemz musime zit", rikaji i velmi slusni a vzdelani lide. "Kdyz nas Zapad nechce, neda nam ani praci, ani existenci, nezbyva, nez se vratit ke komunistum a spolehat se na jejich velkomyslnost...." Dokud byla nadeje na brzky navrat, nikdy se nikdo neobiral myslenkami na repatriaci. Dlouha leta v taborech, spatne podminky, stoupajici sikanovani nemeckych mist a v ocich uprchliku klesajici vliv Americanu na veci exilu sde, vytvari, spolu s teoriemi o koexistenci a se stoupajici beznadeji, ovzdusi, v nemz uprchlik zacne touzit po domove, po vlasti, po navratu a po svych. A to se v Praze dobre vi, a podle toho tam rafinovane planovite postupuji.....

O jednotlivych ceskovlovenskych strediscich je nutno rici: Lendshut: Tabor je umisten ve starych kasarnach. Je tam celkem 65 cesko-

slovenskych uprchliku, z toho 23 deti. 8 ceskoslovenskych uprchliku je tuberkulosnich. Byli sem premisteni hlavne svobodni z Valky a lide "z trestu", Svobodni se musi stravovat v taborove kuchyni, strava ješpedle jejich sdeleni



spatna a dostavaji mesicni Taschengeld ve vysi 13,50 DM. Pri tydenni podpore v nezamestnanosti 25 DM musi platit byt a elektriku. Na Fuersorge dostavaji dva lide mesicne na vse, to jest na jidlo, obleceni, elektriku a vsechna vydani 78 DM, to jest mesicne pro dva lidi \$ 18. Posledni socialni akce bylo rozdileni mleks (suseneho) o vanocich 1953. Hlavne se jevi nedostatek stareho satstva. V tabore je 700 lidi a v miste americka posadka. Ta zamestnava Nemce, pouze jeden Cech tam nasel uplatneni.

Free Europe Citizens' Service by mela intervenovat u velitele americke posadky v Landshute, aby alespon na 6 mesicu zamestnal nektere uprchliky, aby tak mohli pobirat podporu v nezamestnanosti, cimz by se jejich situace ale-

spon trochu zlepsila.

Amberg: 28 ceskoslovenskych uprchliku zije v peknem modernim sidlisti. Ale neni zde zadna moznost prace, jsou tam nemocni, prestarli, tuberkulosni,

stezuji si na sikanovani nemeckych uradu.

Norimberk: Zvlaste napjata situace mezi ceskoslovenskymi uprchliky a Nemci, vetsina Nemcu je odsunuta z CSR. Je tam bytova tisen, vyjma bydleni v kamennych prizemnich baracich, ktere nepatri uz do spravy tabora, bydleni spatne a nehygienicke. Na jednom z baraku byl dlouho napis, o nemz psal i znamy britsky reporter Sefton Delmer: We Choose Freedom, Step in!

Drevene baraky, ktere byly v jedne casti tabora v dobrem stavu a opraveny nakladem USEPu vice nez 100.000 DM, byly strzeny a prodany pred mesicem

v drazhe....

Mnozi lide nemaji ani nejnutnejsi obleceni, jako na priklad ktery byl pro kradez kralika odsouzen na jeden rok do vezeni. Ceskoslovenska doplnovaci skola, vydrzovana Sdruzenim, dela tam dobry a velky kus prace, ale je tam zvlaste ozehavy problem mladistvych a pak lidi z ruznych duvodu emigrace neschopnych. Ve Valce vedle nejzretelnejsiho problemu socialniho jsou jeste problemy narodni, psychologicke a lidske nalehavejsi nez kdekoliv jinde.

Ludwigsburg: ma dve tridy exulantu: Jednu, ktera existencne zakotvila hlavne v obchodu a ktere se vede dobre. Bydli v kamenych pribytcich, jmenuje se Kornwestheim, maji auta a dari se jim dobre. S nimi sousedi ubohe drevene baraky, tak zvany Aldingen, kde zivori nemocni, pocetne rodiny, ubozi a chudi. Ludwigsburk je ve Zuertembersku, kde podle vladniho nemeckeho narizeni mohou cizinci pouze pracovat na nejtezsich manualnich pracech. Kdo nemuze, je odsouzen k bydleni v drevenych baracich, k male podpore a k zivoreni, lhostejno, zda je intelektual, nebo nemocny clovek. Byt v kamenych comech dostane jen ten, kdo si ho muze zaplatit. Najemne je dosti vysoke, byt o dvou mistnostech stoji prumerne mesicne 75 DM. Po teto strance jsou tu pomery horsi nez v Baversku, kde Fuersorgeamt plati byt i v Siedlungu, Fuersorge zde na jednu osobu cini 52 DM, na dvouclennou rodinu 70 DM na mesic Proto i zeny musi denne pracovat, deti prichazeji do nemeckych jesli a odnarodnuji se. Sdruseni tam prave otevira doplnovaci skolu, protoze mnohe deti uz zapominaji na rodny jazyk. Jsou zde videt pocity opustenosti, rozharanosti a beznadeje. Lide poslouchaji hodne prazsky komunisticky rozhlas, z toho prameni kritika soucasne situace nasich uprchliku na Zapade. Ha mnoha stranach ztraceji zajem o udalosti i o vyvoj vlastniho osudu. Socialni nedostatky a staly zapas o existenoni minimum lidi unavuje, mnozi ztraceji vedomi sounalezitosti k exilovemu celku. Zde je dosti lidi zamestnano u Amēricanu a v americkych kasarnach. Je tu dokonce snaha po trochu kultury. Kdyby bylo mozno ji nepatrne koordinovat s RFE, byla by to velka posila pro tuto, dnes nejcennejsi oblast ceskoslovenskeho exilu v Zapadnim Nemecku. Odbocka Sdruzeni je tu dobre a svedomite vedena a kona kus dobre prace. Sdruzeni tam prave otevira kulturni stredisko (mistnost s duvernikom), ktere ve spojeni s ceskoslovenskou doplnovaci skolou bude jiste oporou pro nasi kolonii v celem kraji.

Take zde se vyskytuje nekolik velmi zavaznych socialnich pripadu, k jejichz trvalemu reseni nestaci dosavadni financni prostredky Edruzeni.



Nejhorsim pripadem je rodina! Muz jen prilemitostne nepatrne vydelava, ma dve deti; Jeho 31-leta zens je trvale upoutana na luzko s tezkou thrombosou, ktera si pravdepodobne vyzada amputaci obou nohou. Veskere prace musi konat manzel, opatrovat deti, nemocnou, varit, uklizet. Byl na zaklade udani odmitnut z emigrace do USA, nema narok na podporu USEPu, ani na nemeckou socialni podporu. Deti maji casto hlad, muz nemuze do prace, v rodine je bida a zoufalstvi. Jedina podpora prichazi obcas po 10 DM pro deti od Sdruzeni. Rodina luz je 100% invalidou, jakekoliv prace neschopen, bez moznosti prace. Ma male dite a jedinou podporu dostava od Sdruzeni. · muz i dite TBC, jeste s nimi zije stara matka. v Ludwigsburku-Aldingenu ma ctyri male deti, nedo-Rodina statecne zatraviene a objecene. Muz pracuje, ale vydelek je maly a pocetne rodine nestaci. Nejtezsi pomery jsou v onech rodinach, ktere nedostaly podporu USEPu, coz vyvolalo u nich odpor a otevrene nepriznivy pomer k Americanum pro pocitovanou diskriminaci. Vaihingen ve Wuertembersku: tabor v lese, 10 ceskoslovenskych uprchliku, vetsinou svobodnych, pracuje na stavbach v okoli nebo ve Stuttgarte. Zavoral-se pred kratkou dobou z trudnomyslnosti obesil. na pet malych deti, nedostatecne zivenych. Potrebuje alespon state satstvo, vitaminy pro deti a jednorazovou financni pomoc. Unterjettingen ueber Herrnberg v kraji Boeblingen: Drevene baraky v lese, daleko od komunikaci, 30 ceskoslovenskych uprchliku, nejtezsi podminky. Nejblizsi pracoviste je vzdaleno 12 km, kdo jde do prace, musi denne vstavat ve 4 hodiny rano, jet autobusem a pak vlakem. Do nejblizsiho mesta je pres 5 km, ale to lezi ve francouzske zone, kde je prislusnost jineho pracovniho uradu, ktery obyvatele z Unterjettingen nesmi zarazovat ve francouzske zone do prace. Vsichni zadaji o prelozeni, ale bez vysledku, Kazda rodina je tu tezky socialni pripad. Bydli se v drevenych baracich a kazdy musi platit najemne 6,50 DM za mesic. A dokonce jednu Harku za vodu. Nektere rodiny nemaji matrace. deky, ani postele pro deti. Rodina) je smrtelne nemocen srdecnim asthma. Nema na zaplaceni uctu advokata, aby dostal rozvodovy list a vzal si zenu, s niz ma nekolik deti, ktere nemaji nejnutnojsi. 6-ticlenna rodina, muz nemocen, zena a 4 deti ziji z Fuersorge. Krome od Sdruzeni nedostali zadnou podporu. Bodina | dve deti, muz invalida s protezou. ma 3 deti. ma) deti.

mainsheim - dreveny tabor v lese, 16 deti, daleko od mesta; 3 TBC, nedostatek stareho satstva, prestarli a nemocni. Stuttgart-Zuffenhausen: 44 ceskoslovenskych uprchliku, z toho 14 deti. Kamenna novostavba, ale byty jsou prilis drahe. Pro deti bude ceske vyucovani. Jsou nutne socialni podpory. Dalsi socialni pripady: Stuttgart-Well im Dorf: Dreveny tabor, 18 ceskoslovenskych upromiku nema na zaplaceni nemocnice za nemocne dite. Stejhe smutna je bilance emigracni, krome akce Trust Fundu do Anglie nema nikdo moznost emigrace. Emigrace do USA stoji. Vetsina vsak neprichazi pro emigraci v uvahu, bud ze byla trestana, nebo, ze jde o rodiny prilis

pocetne a invalidy, nemocne a tuberkulosni, nebo pro udani z duvodu bezpec-

nostnich nebo politickych byli odmitnuti. Tato cast zde vytvari bezpravny a obetovany zbytek exiloveho proletariatu. EXCINERY

Nemenc smutny je obraz toho, cemu se v normalnim zivote rika kultura. Nejscu knihy, casopisy, noviny. Imohde se lide obraceji k alkoholu, ztraceji zivotni smysl, touhu po lepsim, snahu zivotne bojovat a udrzovat svou duchovni a telesnou kondici.

Nebude-li rychla a ucinna pomoc, stanou se na konec obeti komunisticke propagandy k navratu a koristi politicke spekulace na druhe strane Zelezne opony.

Nejvetsi praci zde muse byt mala, ale systematicka socialni cinnost. A dosavadni financni prostredky Sdruzeni, nchlede k jeho poslani exilove-politickemu jsou k takovemu ucelu zcela nedostatecne.

b) v prostoru severniho Nemecka:

Pomery cs. uprchliku, zijicich v sever. Nemecku, se podstatne lisi od pomeru a situace, jak ji zname ve spolkovych statech jizniho Nenecka, jmenovite v Bavorsku a ve Wuertenbersku-Badensku. Pomery na severu jsou po vsech strankach horsi, a to jak se strany nemeckych uradu, tak i z britskych okupacnich mist. Zatim co zde urcita cast cs. exulantu nalezla zamestnani a existence u americke vojenske spravy, v pomocnych americkych sluzbach, a ve straznich rotach pri americke armade, Anglicane se zjevne od uprchliku ve sve zone distancuji, neberou jejich existenci zadnym zpusobem na vedomi, proti uprchlikum sice nijak nevystupuji, ale take nejsou ochotni k sebemensi pomoci. Pokud se tyka zamestnani u britskych organu, tyto primo z a d n e cs. uprchliky nezamestnavaji a nasi lide vypravuji, ze pro prijeti cs. exulantu do jakychkoliv, i sebepodradnejsich mist neni pro primy zakaz zadne nadeje. Staly se pripady, ze Anglicane zadaly nemecke pracovni urady o poslani pracovnich sil. Avsak ani nemecky pracovni urad nesmel na prace poslat k Anglicanum zadneho os. uprchlika.

Take ve srovnani s praxi nemeckych uradu v Bavorsku jsou pomery v severnim Nemecku daleko nepriznivejsi. Bavorsko je typicka zeme uprchliku, ktera je take zarizena k reseni uprchlickych otazek a pomeru. Socialni pomoc a praxe se strany nemeckych uradu je v Bavorsku nejpokrocilejsi. V sev.Nemecku neni na priklad cs. uprchlika nebo uprchlicke rodiny, ktera by bydlela jinde, nez ve spatnych taborech a drevenych baracich. Ziskat byt v kamennych domech, jako je tomu v bavorskych Siedluncich neni tam mozno. Existencni moznosti jsou minimalni, s vyjimkou Hamburku, kde jedina moznost prace je v pristavu, kterou tam vetsina zdravych a prace schopnych uprchliku kona.

V souvislosti s likvidaci Valky je mnoho cs. uprchliku v posledni dobe posilano do sever. Remecka. Memi spolkovymi zememi existuje umluva, ze pocet uprchliku bude umerne rozdelen mezi vsechny spolkove staty Zapadniho Nemecka. Protoze percentualne ma Bavorsko nejvetsi pocet uprchliku, jsou ti, kteri nemaji tak zvanou bavorskou kvotu, posilani na sever, konkretne doe Nordrhein-Westfalska. Uprchlici, kteri nemaji tak zvanou Bavorskou kvotu jsou ti, kteri nemeli dosud v Bavorsku zamestnani a nepobiraji tedy soucasne od zadneho bavorskeho pracovniho uradu podporu v nezamestnanosti a jsou odkazani na podporu z verejnych prostredku, to jest pobiraji Fuersorgeunterstuetzung, nebo jsou to nove prichozi uprchlici do Nemecka.

Znamena to, ze inteligence, ktera nemohla nalezti primerene zamestnani, lide nemocni, prace neschopni a nove prichozi, budou nyni pravidelne, hned po jejich uznani za politicke uprchliky ve smyslu spolkoveho zakona o poskytovani politickeho asylu, posilani do severniho Nemecka, protoze bavorska kvota je preplnena a uprchlici maji byt rozmistneni po celem uzemi spolkove republiky a tudiz i v semich s malym poetem usazenych uprchliku. V techto zemich, bez zkusenosti s uprchlickym problemem, je velmi nedokonala mistni socialni organisace, takze zde znikaji zcela nove a necekane, ale velmi vazne problemy, v prve rade pro cs. uprchliky, dirigovane z Valky a z prijimaciho tabora v Norimberku. Poukazujeme na problemy v pruchodnim tabore v Muensteru: Rozptyleni cs. uprchliku v sever. Nemecku je daleko vetsi nez v Bavorsku, jednotlive skupiny deli od sebe melaks gvzdalenosti a jedinym pojit-

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kom je tu pro Cechoslovaky Sdruzeni, ktere ma ve vsech mistech celkom dobre fungujici mistni organisace, ktere tvori zemskou skupinu Sdruzeni cs. politickych uprchliku, se sidlom v Hamburku. Jeji funkcionari delaji tam pro ss. exil dobrou praci.

Braunschweig.

Ve skupine Braunschweig je pres 140 Cechu a Slovaku, vcetne deti. Praunschweig ma 2 druhy cs. uprchliku: prvni tvori ti, kteri prisli po komunistickem puci v unoru 1948. Druzi jsou hlavne Cesi, kteri byli za valky a nacisticke okupace Cech totalne nasazeni do rise a prisli do Braunschweigu. Tito, tehdy vetsinou mladi lide, navazali pomery s mistnimi Nemkami, mnohdy meli s nimi deti, ale podle nacistickych zakonu se nesmeli s matkami svych deti ožopit. Po porazee nacistickeho Nameoka se vetsina techto mladych Cechu ozenila a prihlasila se s detmi a nemeckymi zenami k repatriaci do CSR na cs. konsulate v Hamburku. Tento konsulat se vzpiral vydati pro nemecke manzelky cs. statnich obcanu pasy a visa a zadel, aby nedavno zenati Cesi se s nemeckymi manzelkami rozesli a vratili se zpet bud sami, nebo pouze s detmi. Tento pozadavek byl oduvodnovan prave provadenym odsunem Nemcu z CSR.

Az na male vyjimky vetsina Cechu tento pozdevek odmitla a rozhodla se setrvat se svymi rodinami v Nemecku. Tito lide jsou jiz dobre usazeni, socialne si vetsinou dobro stoji, hospodarsky jsou sakotveni s existencne zajisteni. Maji obchody, kavarny, zivnosti, nebo uobre placena mista. Jsou stale dobrymi vlastenci, hlasi se k ces. cemokratiokemu exilu a jsou silne protikomunisticky zamereni. Braunschweig je jedinym nistem v sever. Nemecku, kdo n i k d o dosud o navrat do CSR ani nepozadal, ani na nej nepomysli. Tato cast nasi kolonie zije v Braunschweigu ve meste v soukromych bytech.

Druha cast cs. uprchliku zije v tabore, ktory je umisten v kamennych domech byvalych kasaren na Broitzemerstrasse, Jalro tvori 12 rodin s 25 detmi. Mezi temito cs. uprchliky je mnoho Podkarpatskych Rusinu, kteri utekli pred madarskou okupaci Podkarpatske Rusi r. 1939 a nekolik ceskych rodin s Volyne (SSSR), ktere prisly do Nemecka na uteku pred prichazejici Rudou armadou, vetsinou r. 1944. Po socialni strance jsou pomery v tabore neutesene. Tito lide jsou bez moznosti prace, ziji z nepatrnych podpor a mnohdy se jedna o lidi stare, nemocne a vetsinou s mnoha detmi. Tak na priklad rodina pani Sladovske dostava pro 8 osob na tydon podporu ve vysi 45 DM a jeji matka, zijici s nimi ve spolecne domacnosti na tyden 16 DU, z cehoz musi platit byt mesicne 22 DM, dale otop, svetlo . vodu. Nemecka sprava vybira od nich poplatky tez za to, ze deti tam mohou chodit do detske skolky. Jeden jeji syn je v uceni a musi denne jezdit do prace daleko na kole, a dcerka, ktera se chce ucit holickou, nemuze v celem meste najit zavod, ktery by ji vzal do uceni, kdyz zjisti, ze bydli v tabore. Problem dorustajici mladeze se zacina rysovat s poctem let v exilu velmi nalehave a bude mu muset byt venovan patricny zajem.

Vyplacene podpory jsou velmi nizke. Na priklad rodina Drosova dostava na 4 osoby tydne 31,20 DM, z cehoz musi platit byt v tabore, mesicne 11,80 DM. Rodina pana Mosneho dostava pro 4 osoby tydne 37,20 DM, Tomajkova pro 4 osoby 34 DM.

Mezi uprohliky je znacne procento nemocnych TRC, preštarlych, invalidu a velky pocet deti. Vetsina jich nespada do proc USFPu.

Z tabora v Braunschweigu se vratil do CS? v reznu 1954 [
nar. 18.12.1927, doma povolanim obchodnik. Duvod jeho navratu oyı socialni.
Apelt si zlamal ruku, byl neschopen prace, nedostal podporu od nomeckych
uradu a odesel, kdyz byl vyhozen z bytu, ktery nemohl zaplatit taborove
spraye.

Nemecke skolou musi platit obyvatele tabora (s skolka je v tabore) za dochazeni jednoho ditete 2,40 DM. (Za 6 deti elenu Sdruzeni prevezme naklad Sdruzeni.)

ONI DECIAL LAIL TODA

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Nektere rodiny bydli na vsich, jako v Salzgitteru, Wendhausenu, Wahle, Densdorfu, atd. V Braunschweigu je 9 osob nemocnych TBC, 5 invalidu a prestarlych a ma 13 cs. uprchliku. Zacatkem prosince utekl z Braunschweigu a misto jeho pobytu neni znamo.

Jinak nikdo nepomysli ne navrat a nikdo by se novratil ani v pripade amneztie. Hnozi z tamnich uprchliku poznali Rudou armadu na vlastni kuzi a

znaji dobre ruske a komunisticke metody.

Hannover: Tabor je v drevenych baracich za mestem. Ziji v nem vetsinou nemocni a prostarli. Siri se tam ruzne nabozenske sekty a adventiste. Nikdo

nepomysli na navrat.

V Luebecku zije 16 cs. politickych uprchliku a 12 deti od 2 do 14 let. Vseobecna socialni situace jo spatna, nejtezsi pripad je 35-tilety, kez moznosti prace, se 3 malymi detmi (z nichz nejstarsi je o let). Nebezpeci navratu je u 31-tileteho Soustala, povolanim frezare, ktery byl trestan a je alkoholikem. Totez nebezpeci je u ktery ma doma zenu a 2 deti. Je star 33 let, a byl namornikem u cepaci venske spoleonosti Labske; dnes tezce zije a pracuje prilezitostne v pristavu. Cesti komuniste delaji akci mezi namorniky, aby se vratili zpet,

Hamburk je sidlem zemske skupiny Sdruzeni, ktera ma 386 clenu. Z toho je 53 % delniku, 38 % intelektualu a prislusniku svobodnych povolani a zbytek jsou lide prace neschopni. Pomor k Nemcum je korektni. Britove se o

uprchliky v zadnem smeru nezajimaji.

Vetsina cs. uprchliku v Hamburku zije privatne v podnajmech. Nikdo nedostal pridelen normalni byt, jinak se bydli v drevenych baracich, ktore

jsou ve velmi spatnem stavu.

V Hamburku jsou nasi lide vystaveni znacnemu tlaku komunisticke propagandy. Phybuje se tam dosti cs. agentu, dale tam dojizdi denne nekolik desitek lodi z CSR a uprchlici se setkavaji s namorniky, kteri vozi noviny a casopisy, delaji cerne obchody a vyhledavaji sami casto exulanty. Drive lodnici zustavali casto v Hamburku a odmitli se vratit zpet do CSR. Dnes se tak stava jen v ridkych pripadech. Hlavne je od toho zrazuji lodnici-exulanti, kteri dnes ziji v Hamburku a jsou bud bez prace a zivori pri male podpore, nebo musi pracovat v pristavu jako delnici, coz chape kazdy lodnik jako dekvalifikaci. Je to na priklad pripad jitana cs. lode, ktery zustavl v Hamburku v roce 1951. Zatim byl odmitnut z emigrace do Australie a do Kanady a musi pracovat jako pristavni delnik. Cs. lodnici si o tom vypraveji a Stepankovi se posmivaji.

Cs. komuniste vydali dve velmi dulezite smernice:

1) Cs. lodnici maji direktivy, aby v Hamburku vyhledavali cs. lodniky, kteri odmitli vratit se zpet do CSR a ziji v sever. Remecku. Lakaji je k navratu do CSR a "na vodu", jak rikaji a slibuji jim, ze se jim nic nestane a ze budou moci opet jezdit. To prameni pravdepodobne z tezkych technickych potizi, ktere ma cs. plavba na Labi pro naprosty nedostatek odborneho lodniho personalu, takze 1/3 lodnich posadek na cs. ricni plavbe do Hamburku tvori vychodonemecti lodnici a pak cs. plavci jsou donucovani brati s sebou jako lodniky sve vlastni manzelky. V tom pripade berou s sebou takove lodnicke rodiny take svoje deti. Cs. plavba tyto pomery pry nevidi rada a je ochotna lodnikum, kteri se roshodnou k navratu, jejich deserci odpustit. Zasadila by je ovsem pouze na vnitrostatnich plavbach. Do Harburku je posilan hlavne mlady lodni personal, ktery je snad politicky spolohlivējsi, ale mene zkuseny a pri plavbe dochazi k castym ztratam a skodam. Ale tito lodnici byli ochotni k ruzne spolupraci, ale po uteku Zvolskoho i protikomunisticti "sifaci", jak si zde rikaji, jsou velmi opatrni a odmitavi.

II./ Cs. kapitami lodi, plujicioh do Hamburku, dostali prikaz v Praze, aby vzali s sebou zpet na lodi do CSR kazdeho, kdo je o to pozada, cs. uprchliky nevyjimaje. Odejet cs. lodi z Hamburku, kde ma CSR vlastni pristav a vysostne uzemi, je pry velmi lehkou veci

Pod bod I. spada pripad ktery je byv. cs. namornikem, ktery zustal v Hamburku jako polit. uprchlik. V posledni dobe ho nekolikrate

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vyhledali jeho byvali kolegove a vysyvali ho k navratu. Je mozne, ze to ucini, budc-li vyhlasena amnestio. V tom pripade by bylo v Hamburku dosti vysoke procento navratilcu, hlavne ze svobodnych povolani, kteri dnos musi velmi tesce pracovat pri nesvyklo praci v pristavu, jako pristavni delnici. Ti o tom nemluvi. ele permacuji to a da se to ocekavat. Dale je nebezpeci _ hudebniho skladatole z Prahy, ktory byl odmitnut navratu u£ z emigrace do USA p :iomechanika.

V rijnu 1954 sq Vratil oriciaine ao CSR Papiry mu byly vystaveny pres sovetskou zonu, ktera mu vsak nepovolila prujezd, musel se wratit do Hamburku a pak odejet pres Mnichow primo do CSR. Brych nepozival

dobre povesti.

Dale jsou v Hamburku delsi dobu nezvestni ze se na lodich Cs. plavby lebske vratili zpet

(B)(T)(C)

Pomery v Hamburku jsou po socialni strance velmi tezke. Po jistou dobu nebyla vubec zadna moznost prace. Nemci nevezmou do civilniho zemestnani nikoho, jedina moznost prace je v pristavu.

Tam se pracuje na 3 smeny: za I. smenu se plati 12,80 DM, za II. 12,80 a2,40 DM priplatek, za III., ktere se rika herinkova", 18 DM. Avsak cizinci a zvlaste uprchlici musi byt radi, kdyz se casem dostanou alespon na I. smonu. Za zminku stoji jeste 2 pripady:

1.) ve veznici Puhlsbucttel v Hamburku si odpykava trest ktery je odsouzen na dozivoti a trest mu byl nyni zmenen na 8 let zalare. Je odsouzen pro vrazdu svakrove. Jde o skutecnou tragedii: Holesovsky, o nemz vsichni shodne vypraveji, se byl slusny a precovity, ozenil se v Hamburku s Nemkou, vystavel si domek a pilne pracoval. Zatim jeho svakrova mu vodila zenu po nevestincich a prodavala ji namornikum. Mezi Holesovskym a svakrovou dochazelo k castym ruznicim, az pri jedne hadce, kdyz Holcsovska neprisla celou noc domu, v navalu vzteku svakrovou zabil. Holesovsky se ve voznici rozhodl k navratu domu a psal jiz do Prahy Zapotockemu a neni vylouceno. ze ho cs. urady vymeni s jinym veznem - Nemcem.

|8-lety, bydli v Altone v soukromi: V nejblizsich dnech nastoupi trest 17 mesicu vezeni, k nimz byl odsouzen pro kradeze potravin. Petran kradl v obchodech potraviny, ktere nosil hladovym ceskym detem a uprohlikum, kterym potraviny zdarma rozdaval. V CSR ma zenu a 3 deti a pomysli take na navrat. V Pik-As, v Hamburku, Ucbernachtungsstelle, Neustacdterstr.2 bydli 2 Cesi: 28-lety povolanim kuchar, 2 x trostany a 12 x trestany, alkoholici sc zlocineckymi skleny na dne velkomesta.

a sasadano o navrat a v nejblizsi dobe ma odejet do CSR. Take Adamec pomysli na navrat.

V Maennerwohnheimu, Gross Marat v Hamburku bydli v 1 pokoji pohromade 18 lidi. Tydenni poplatck je 1,50 DM. Bydli tam 2 Cesi: Sietert, ktery se zivi prilezitostnymi pracemi a ceka na odjezd do Brasilic a Stauk, ktery byl v CSR odsouzen pro kolaboraci s nacisty, alkoholik, bez moznosti a zamestnani, povolanim zomodelsky inzenyr.

Jodinym kamennym taborem v Hamburku je Altersdorf, kde bydli 4 ceske rodiny. Jsou to kamenne domky na periferii Hamburku s malymi pokojiky, z nichz kazdy stoji mesicne 11,40 DM. Jedna rodina muze mit jen jednu mistnost bes obledu na pocet clenu.

V tabore ve Spoltalice jsou drevene baraky ve velmi spatnem stavu. Prichazeji sem lide trestani a ti, co v jinych taborech neplati najemne. Zije tam rodina byvaleho ceskeho lodnika Zdrahala s detmi ve stari 8, 10, 15 let. Zdrahal pracuje v pristavu.

V tabore Neugrabon, 20 km od Hamburku, zije 15 Cechu. vetsinou svobodnych. Za byt v drevenem baraku plati mesicne 7 DM. Pohromade v jedne mistnosti bydli 6 - 18 lidi. Zivi se pomocnou praci, nadenicinou, je tam vseobecne niska uroven, holduje se alkoholu, hlavne piji nem vermouth, litr za 90 pfg. Mnozi cekaji na emigraci, cetni byli odmitnuti, ztraceji zivotni zajem a mnozi odtud jiz zmizelr do CSR i jinam a pri amnestii by se jich mnoho vratilo zpet.

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(T)(J)

Stojne neutasene pomery jsou v tabore Hamburk 48, Funkturmlager. Zde ziji rodiny a stari lide. Tak 50-lety invalida s 8 x zlomenou nohou, prace e ma 58 DM podpory, nema na leky, ani orthopedickou neschopny. obuv, kterou nutne potrebuje. byl odvezen do sanatoria s tezkou TBC. Dalsi rodiny s detmi, prostredi i tabor predstavuji uz posledni stanici. Tabor ve Valce predstavuje proti temto taborum uhledne, ciste a blehobytne mesto. Lide jsou tu bez nadeje, bez porspektiv, bez zajmu a do jednoho se stanou koristi komunisticke propagandy.

O Hamburku lze celkove rici, ze pomery jsou vazne a rozkladne, lide bez prace, nebo na druhe strane s praci neprimerenou, zatrpkli, otraveni pomory a situaci. Se vsemi zalezitostmi se obraceji na Sdruzeni do Mnichova, vetsina z nich nemela pomoc USEPu a zadna jina organisace se o ne nezajimala. Hojne mezi nimi koluje tisk z Prahy, ktery privazeji namornici. Pri vyhlaseni amnestie staci, kdyz nekolik se jich rozhodne k navratu, aby je ostatni hromadne nasledovali.

Seedorf bei Zevon: Barakovy, stary tabor uprostred vresoviste v opustene krajine bez komunikaci a pracovnich moznosti. V osazenstvu prevladaji Podkarpatsti Rusini a Slovaci. Vetsina pobira podporu - na 5-elennou rodinu 40 DM tydne. Jedina moznost prace je vypomahat u malych sodlaku a jedinou odmenou jsou brambory, v kraji se nic jineho nerodi. Celkove je tam velmi slaba uroven, lido jsou bez zajmu, nechtoji emigrovat, i kdyby mohli, vetsina je nomeenych, prestarlych a invalidu. Je to jeden z nejhorsich taboru v Nemecku. "Muenster je jednim z nejbolestnejsich bodu cs. exilu. Je to stary tabor,

umisteny ve vysokych kasarenskych budovach. Vedle uprchliku, ktori tam ziji jiz radu let, stal se v posledni dobe Kuenster pruchodnim taborem pro ty uprchliky, kterí byli po nedavnom prichodu do Zapadního Nemecka uznaní politickymi uprchliky a kteri jsou take uznani, alc nemaji tak zvanou bavorskou

kvotu, jsou posilani z Valky do Nordrhein-Vestfalska.

Uprchlikum je zde vyplacena Fuersorge, pro svobodneho 45 DM mesiene, ale penize jsou vyplaceny vzdy na 10 dni dopredu. Po sedmi dnech dostane od spravy tabora volnou jizdenku a je poslan trebas do Dortmundu. Tam se hlasi na Sozialamtu, ktery prohlasi, ze mu o uprchlikovi neni nic znamo, poradi nu, aby se hlasil na pracovnin urade, ktory ovsem nema pro neho praci a aby si hledal byt v soukromi. Uprchlik, mnohdy bez halere v kapse, bloudi, casto bez znalosti jazyka, mesten. Nemuzo se policejne prihlasit, protoze nema byt, spi v paroich na lavickach, na nadrazi. Obycejne po nekolikadennim bloudení proda zbytek veci, poslední kosili, kabat nebo hodinky a jede zpet do Muensteru. Tam se dozvi, ze je urcen do Dortmundu a ze se v Kuensteru nesmi vice zdrzovat. Pak bydli nejakou dobu na cerno s ostatnimi, a kdyz mu reknou, ze hude potrestan pro potulku, neodjede-li, musi uprchlik opet pryc. Timto zpusobem chybi pry uz na 200 cs. uprchliku, poslanych z Valky na jina mista ve spolkove republice. Neni presna kontrola, protoze ve Valce neni znamo, kam dale bude uprohlik z pruchodniho tabora dirigovan a takovych pruchodnich taboru je jeste vice. V Muensteru musi platit uprchlik za byt 2,60 DM a jedne mistnosti zita prumerne 6 osob. Za 1 q uhli musi platit 15 pfg. Rodina bira se tremi malymi detmi v Muensteru na 5 osob June a z toho musi platit za byt v tabore tydne 6 DM!

Funkionar UV Sdruzeni se sesel v Muensteru se vsemi cs. uprchliky, kteri tam prijeli z Valky, a cekali, az je nem. organy poslou do nove prideleneho bydliste, v nemz pak budou bydleti v soukromi a v podnajmu a mnohy takoyy pokoj stoji tam prumerne 70 DM, a toto najemne museji platit z podpory !! Pritomni uprchlici v pruchodnim tabore v Huensteru vylicili sve osudy Staktor

yli poslani z Muensteru do Duesseldorfu. Spali po 3 dni na zemi na nadrazi. 3 x byli na pracovnim prade v Duesseldorfu, odkud je doslova vyhodili 9., 10., a 11. listopadu 195 dhitli jim dat praci, dokud mebudou mit byt. Nikdo je do modnajmu he t a jiny byt nemasli. Po trech dnech bloudeni po Duesseldoriu roz

(b)(7)(C)

se vratil do Muensteru, kde se zdrzuje "na cerno".

slovenske narodnosti, byl poslan 9.11.1954 do Dortmundu

vsechno, co meli, i ponozky a pradlo e

podejeli nesnamo

tezce nemocny po nekolika operacich, byl poslan z Valky do Muensteru a odtud do Muppertalu. Na mestske sprave mu rekli, ze nemaji pro neho ani byt, ani praci, a ze vubec nevedi, ze tam byl poslan a ze jej nikdo nechlasil. Vratil se spet do Muensteru, kde ho vykazali, ale pak mu dovolili tam leset, protoze onemocnel. Ostatni poslala sprava taboru na praci pri stavbe v Ansberku. Po desiti hodinach jizdy je stavbyvedouci ihned vsechny

poslal spet.

kam.

Vsichni uprchlici, kteri dostavali ve Valce podporu v nezamestnanosti, dostavaji v Euensteru tydne o 9 DM mene. Tak na pr.:

Arbeitsmeldekarte c. 120726 dostaval v Horimberku 29,70 DM, a v muensteru pouze 20,40 DM. Vetsina techto uprchliku je nove prichozich, to jest v roce 1954 a vsichni jsou uznani za politicke uprchliky, kteri prosli screeningem Bundesaufnahmestelle v Horimberku!! Ale je jeste pres 300 uprchliku kteri nebyli uznani. Je-li takovy osud u z n a n y c h politickych uprchliku, jak je vylicen na pripadech s tabora v Muensteru, jaky osud pak ceka ty neuznane uprchliky?? Mezi temi se siri panicka zprava, ze budou zavreni v byv. zidovskem tabore Zindorf.

Na schuzce v Muensteru bylo pritomno vsech 16 cs. uprchliku, kteri byli prave v pruchodnim tabore. Kovacik verejne prohlasuje, ze po techto zkusenostech je pevne roshodnut vratit se domu a vsichni ostatni s nim souhlasi a projevuji tytes umysly.

V pruchodnim tabore v Muensteru je prumerne 10 os. uprchliku. Vedle pruchodniho tabora je tam tabor normalni, v teze budove. Tam zije trvale 5 rodin s detmi a 3 Slovaci, celkem 17 osob. Ti pobiraji podporu 30 DM tydne a za byt se svetlem v kasarnach plati mesicne 14 DM. Vetsina take

z techto lidi choe domu, protose neni "ani emigrace, ani prace".

a povolanim zamecnik, otec tri deti ve stari 3 1/2, 2 roky a 9 mesicu bere podporu pro 5 osob tydne ve vysi 36 DM. Z toho musi kupovat uhli za 10 DM tydne, protoze bydli ve velke mistnosti, podobne skolni tride. Za tento byt plati taborove sprave 24 DM mesicne. K uziveni deti chodi sbirat stare zelezo, jesdi na kole jiz ve 4 hod. rano. V noci nemohou spat, protoze ned nimi bydli nejaky SS-man, kde se cele noci pije a kdyz vidi Veteskovy deti, tak na ne postve psa. Je z toho spor na sprave tabora. Veteska posle domu zenu s detmi.

amnestie.

prisla do Zap. Berlina 13.10.1953, v lednu 1954 do Valky a do muensteru 5.12.1954. Byla konstrukterkou v savode Teela. Je roshodnuta vratit se domu.

psal jis na ministerstvo vnitra do Prahy o navrat domu a je rozhodnut madat (nebo jis zadal) Zapotockeho o pomoc.

Prahy-Podbaby si jiz z Valky psal domu o saty a o j i d I o . Oboje z OSR doslo. Oteo mu vyrizuje zadost o navrat na ministeratvuvnitra.

hranicni vojak Svobodovy armady, 60% invalida, kteremu chybi praty na 100e ruce, rekl, se jde domu a znizel neznamo kam.

106 CONFIDENTIAL

(b)(7)(C)

(J)(J)(J)

(b)(T)(C)

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED ON 29 NOV 99 BY USAINSCOM FOLPA Auth Pare 4-102 DOD 5200.LP.

zahranicni vojak cs. armady v Anglii, 45 r., rekl: Nezbyva nez vratit, » USA jsem byl odmitnut, prace neni a podpora nestaci. A v takove bide nemuzeme zit. ani moralne, ani existence.

nadporucik cs. armady v Anglii prosil jiz pred 2 mesici

tajne cs. ministerstvo vnitra o povoleni navratu.

(b)(M(C)

) navrat, ackoliv byval pruvodcem zapad. kuryru do CSR.

ilouzil 4 a 1/2 roku v cizinecke legii. Na jeho zadost
mu jeho otec vyrizuje navrat do CSR. Psal si take o zaslani satu a jidla.

Jeho otec mu prave odpovedel, aby v Nemecku jeste kratkou dobu vydrzel, pak
ze se bude moci vratit beztrestne. Saty pry mu posila, ale jidlo pry neni povoleno z CSR na Zapad posilat. Je pry to mozne pouze z Vychodniho Nemecka.

Cizinecky legionar Bedrich Cervinka se touto akci nijak netaji.

V Muensteru panuje take velka nespokojenost s USEPem, ktery tam vede sl.
jizdejici z Hamburku. Cs. uprchlici si zvlaste stezuji na chovani jeji nemecke sekretarky, nacistky, ktera je proticesky zamerena. Obe nevy-

chazeji uprchlikum vstric a chovaji se k nim cynicky.

Stejne jsou uprchlici nespokojeni s cinnosti sastupce vysokeho komisare

pro veci uprchlicke ve Valce, p. Schindlerem.

Mozna, ze se ctenari teto zpravy bude zdat jeji sloh hruby a drsny. Je to proto, ze jsme co nejmene pouzili vlastnich slov a osobnich formulaci. Je zde zachyceno vse tak, jak to nasi exulanti sami vypraveli a rikali. Nikde jsme nepridali vlastnich komentaru, necinili zadnych uzaveru a poznamek. Je to uzky film o bezprostredni skutecnosti.

Celkove lze rici, ze pomery jsou vseobeche tezke a situace socialne a politický nejvyse vazna. Bude-li amnestie vyhlasena, bude mit znacnou odezvu v radach cs. uprchliku. Podle dnesni situace tendenci k navratu projevují hlavne vrstvy pracujíci a delnicke a coz je zvlaste zarazejíci, vratilo by se vice exulantu, kteri prisli v letech 1951 - 1954, nez z let 1948 - 1950, tedy uprchlici casove mladsi a novi. Duvody jsou hlavne socialni, existencni, financi, politicke denunciace, odmitnuti emigrace, ale take citove, rodinne a nikoliv v poslednim pripade i narodnostni. Lide maji dosti nepratelske, proticeske nalady v Nemecku a sikanovani ze strany nemeckych uradu. Doba nejistoty, hladu, bidy a stradani trva jiz prilis dlouho, uprchlikum se zda, ze zajem, pomoc a podpora je nedostatecna a zmocnuje se jich davova psychosa navratu.

Analysa a dedukce podane zpravy by si vyzadala prilis casu a mista a necitime se k ni ani povolani, ani odpovedni. Zaverem, jako ilustraci, pripojujeme jednu prihodu: Snazili jsme se s nasimi lidmi mluvit otevrene, chlapsky
a lidsky. Na jejich slova o navratu jsme upozornovali, ze je to velke risiko
vracet se do takoveho rezimu po takovem "vylete". A byli to prave ti casove
nejmladsi exulanti, kteri na to odpovedeli: "Zahranicni rozhlas hlasi, ze v
CSR si pracujici muze koupit maso jednou za tyden. Kolikrat si ho muzeme koupit my zde?!?! Mozna, ze nas zavrou, ale je lepe mit v kriminale strechu nad
hlavou a praci, nez tady zit jako tulak a vagabund. Mohou nas tam navstevovat
nasi rodice, nase rodiny, nase deti a kdyz splnimu normu, budeme moci jet domu
z x za mesic".

Napravu spatrujeme v techto moznostech:

a) zlepseni socialni pece o pocetne rodiny, deti, nemocne, prestarle a invalidy,

b) vybudovani ceskoslovenskeho centra straznich jednotek a zrizeni novych ceskoslovenskych straznich oddilu, u nichz by mladi a mladsi nalezli existenchi zachyceni,

c) jednani s prislusnymi nemeckymi organy o slepseni stavu uprchliku,

d) zlepseni pravni ochrany a pravniho poradenstvi pro nove prichozi a pro vsechny, kteri by ji potrebovali.

e) revisi vsech odmitnutych pripadu emigrace, politickych denunciaci a koneone

1) otevreni novych emigracnich moznosti.

Bude-li postupovano obszretne a rychle, muze byt brzy dosazeno podstatnych vysledku. Z dopisu otce cizineckemu legionari Bedrichu Cervinkovi vyplyva, ze casu neni na zbyt.

Potrední vybor
POLITICKÝCH UPRCHLIKU V NEMECKU,
W n i c h o v

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SLOVENŠTI SEPARATISTE. - KORESPONDENCE !

CDESILATEL ; PRIJEMCE ; Posti

ger, Plochingen a nebo

Aurtingen, Wirtemberg.

2385

onto Kanada

19.1.51.

SUSC 552 IDI CH (C)

Priložene posielá dopis preL lebo nevie či je dá zprávy o počtu ešte na starej adrese. Neck/_ Maďarov na Slovensku co najdetarrnejší, material o koncentrákoch na Slovensku aj inde a ména veduvích čin**ti**elov režimu, politikov, uradníkov, vojakov atd. Vo veci vytvorení jednotnej representacie robím všetko ale SNRvZ sa nevedia rozhodnut, čakaju rozumy odinakial. Vaše názory sa shoduju s mojimi. Pokial ide o obvinenia proti Vám, napište mi 1. čo ste písali a bolo vydané bez udania Vašeho ména. 2. Čo bolo vydané Vaším ménom a politický charakter takovej publikacie. Zaujímá ma hlavne či ste sa exponovali za národný sosializmus. To čo nebolo podpísané, to sa ťažko do-kazuje, v podstate je zaujímavé len to čo podpísané bolo. Potešil som sa, že akcia Free Europa úspešne po-kračuje. Ak by ABN bolo pozvané niekam, počítajte so mnu, chcel by som sa súčastnit, nech ma preto uvedu do soznamu. Niesom sám kompetentný rozhodnut, aby bol poverený dajakou funkciou, ale budem o to usiloval. Keď by odchádzal, nech dá pre Vás a lebo pre mna plnu moc, aby sme mohli hovorit a jednat jeho mé nom. Bolo by dore, sriadit u Vás filiálnu redakciu "Slovenskej Republiky "Dakujem za dopisy zo 12 a

ABN = Antibolschewistisches Block der Astionen, Zentral Komites.

1a 238**5**

Toronto, Canada

19.1.51.

Dopis poslaný prostřednictvím dr jakémusi
Děkujem za list z 6. januara a ano vidím, z
vasich končin idu nateraz zlé zprávy.Pre mna je jasá
né, že niekedajší vysielač, ktorý sa podarilo dať p.

M. dohromady, nevyhovuje technicky. Škoda sa s tým
zaoberať, to su len vádavky bez protihodnoty.
Nechápen, prečo vysielač Bielá Legia prešla na 46
z predošlej delžky? Neni v tom taktika, znemožnit
naše vysielanie tým, že by sa hlas Evobodnej Republiky vysielal o l m výše a lebo níže t.j. na 45 a lebo
47. Napište čo by takého dačo stálo, ale vyhovujuce
nie také ako pred tým. Neslubujem nič, ale pokusím sa
urobit čo sa dá. Je pre mna záhadou, ako je možno, že
v smerniciach, ktoré som zaslal, je niečo iné ako som
ja písal. Dálej je záhada ako je možné, že dodnes nie
su doma, hoci ma p.

Do tom ujistoval. Zdá sa
že tu ja dajaká intrika. Ide tu niekomu o to, aby toto bolo sabotované.Pozádvá sa, že sa niekomu jedná o
toaby sme si začali nedoverovat a dostali sa do vlasov.Prosil som už dávno o vysvetlenie

to
isté by som prosil od

Dokračovanie

(b)(7)(C)

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Odesielatel1;

PŘIJEMCE :

pkračování...

Napísat to tak ako to v skutočnosti je, aby sme sa v budúcnosti vyli omylom. Lebo na našej strame e pochybujem, že by dajaká indiskrecia mohla byť. Mohla ona len tam vzniknut z toho exemplára, ktorý som poslal. Odpis som nikomu neposlal, takže v celom je preve to záhadné. Pikantné je to, že v Smerniciach SNRvZ vobec spomínaná nie, práve tak ako ani p. Preto nepovažujem za potrebné poslat dajaky list, korým sa moje smernice zrušuju.

Nakolko neviem, či ste ešte tam posielám tento list na posom vám povdačný, ked byste mi oznámili, či polupracujete a lebo nie. Podla jeho výrokov sa zdá že ano, ale z vošej strany je to mopak. Nechem prekážat spolupráci a niesom proti tomu, ale chcel by som vidiet do vecí, aby som nenaletel do niečoho. Aby nebol omyl, nikoho neupodozierám, nijaké závery merobím, ale vidiet do vecí chem, lebo inak tažko možem mať vlastný úsudok Podla všetkého veci vyzeraju tak, že sa tam okolo vás Bielej Legie a pod. deje hodne všelijakých úskokov. So smerniciami sa nemohlo stat, že by ich niek-

kov. So smerniciami sa nemohlo stat, že by ich niekto pred tým ako ich zaniesol domov, prepracoval a po tom z domu dajaký agent doniesol ich kopiu, ktorá nie shodná s originálom? A lebo nie je možné, že by o ich existencii doniesol niekto zprávy z domu bez toho aby ich mal niekto v rukách a tvrdí veci o ktorým tam reč nebola ?Každopádne mi napište!

V tonto dopisu sa jedná o BILOU LEGII, Radio vysílačku. Fodla obsahu se dá soudit, že v čelných pracovníkoch této skupiny je jakýsi Kdo je to Kdo je

4154

_)Great wakes raper Co LTD, Comp. 16 Canada ?

Pozdravuje a rád by bol v styku. Na koho se mám tu v Kanadě obrátit. Je tu viac Slovákov a bolo by ich t treba podchytiti pre SOV. Čo prof Ked bol dr Ludwigsb. nevedel som ani ja ani k nam v smundu nik nepovedal.

4154 18 68

sylvania, USA

18.3.51

Prečo neodpovedáš na dopisy? Keď tie krabice nepošleš do 10. marca potom už ich nepotrebujem. Čo je
s Akosi nestojí o našu prácu!? Ludia
sa nas pyvaju a my nič nevieme. Povedz otvorene.
má kancelariu vo Washingtone, volá nás
ale my van le na nstrukcie. Opytaj sa
či by bolo možno predat odznaky? Máme ich
ešte asi 600. Poslala Til niečo?

109

(b)(7)(C)

R.L.O.

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SLOVENŠTI SEFARATISTE. Korespondence- j-

ODESILATEL:

Paijemos;

5340/¢

Schweden, Samraahskolan

18.12.50.

Najostrejšia salva, aká sa kedy obajvila vo Švédskej talči, bola uverejnená v 4 čísle Stockholmskej nolitickej Reubue. OBS.. z 15 fbruara 1951. z pérak

lánku ; Vem selde tjeckerna ? V clánku se utoci provil ; a-rykovi J.a t.d. Proč Beneš nedal vojsko provi pučstom ? Aby zabránil krviprelivaniů ? A teraz netečie krv ? je rodený rakušan, ale má š š št. obcensvo. Z príležitosti zavretia a spol. objavili sa mnoho článkov o napiatí medzi Prahou a Bratislavou. ůClánok prostredníctvom pravičiarskej zpravodajskej kancelarie uverejnil prodený Polák, ktorý je dopisovatelom baly manu a predsedom Sväzu svobodných východo a stredo-europských povinárov v Škandinavii. Tento opis zasielám,

A do Buienos Air. Moju adresu oznamte na Vasich schodzkách, aby mi na nu posielali adresu.

je učitelom ; Nemčiny, Francužštiny Angličtiny vo swedsku. Až jet tak je to ten z Bielej Leg.

Podla všetkých náz akov, autor je znazymx psedudonym prof.

2946 8

Bade-⊅aden

29.1.51

Dakuje za dopis, leži v posteli nemocný a teší se na návštevu. Očakává odpoved.

6752

PLudwigsburg, toho česu USA

8.3.51

Referuje o oslavách výročí Slov. samostatnosti, 14.3.

25258

∵:ckargmünd,

5.12.50

Na Váš poky obratil jsem se na Posial ne mám odpovedi. Zjistite prečo. Keď niečo treba napište mi.

110

R.L. 00.

(b)(7)(C)

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EUSC 552 (D) (T) (C)

4a 6338

-CONTIDENTAL

Slovensti separatiste. Korespondence.-4-.

ODSILATEL :

PŘIJSMCS .

8 1309

Aurolzmünster, Austria

13.2.51

Děkuje za dopis a opis listu. Doufá, že ho nyní budou zvát do schůzi vojanskej komise ABN. Je toho názoru že věc ,,černých slovenských companií je teraz aktuálna a je treba jednať, keď už je generál Eisenhauerv ve Francii. Jadnajte preto s predsedom ABN. Dobisovi zašlite poverenie, že može zastupovat odbory v ABN. Potreboval by to čím skoršie, lebo si shce konať pas do Francie a Belgie, kde chce nadviazat osobné stykay Dobre pracuje a má úspechy. Čo píše p. predseda z Kanady?, akosi sa nehlásí. Potrebujem adresu, kde by som zasielal zprávy pre "Slovensku Republiku, aby to bolo diskretné. Ja by som tam posielal zprávy a yy byste ich odobieral a tou cestou zasa naopak zprávy pre mna. Najlepšie by bol Mnichov. Rozmýšlajte o tom.

8a 7227

8.3.51. Ďakujem za dopis. Možeše sa na mna spolahnut. Ja som presvedčený, že ta nenechá padnut. Viem jeho mienku. Viaže ma k tomu marátstvo, keď sme boli Slovenskými dostojníkmi. Zo siednotenia zatial nič nie je aletel Som rád, že máš teraz možnost čestovať a tak sa možeme stretnut. Treba tiskať, aby bol sriadený vysielač pre ABN. Teraz to snad pojde, keď maju Nemci ministerstvo zahraničia. Poslal pozdrav. Čo robí Je niekto od nás

Osoby ?

Ta org. ABN.

⁹25485

Arolzmönster Ried, Austria. Šasop., Slovenská Jednota č.18.

Je to časopis strany Slovenskej Národnej Jednoty.

Ve článku "Žido-bolševizmus "líčí židy jako kořen mezinárodního komunizmu. V článku "Ničevo Páni mogi, " útočí proti SSSR. V článku "Na cestu, " útočí se protidr.

který je tu na zývaný cigánský baron.

ntěl být v r. 1940 slovenským diktátorom.

ar, který si vyměnil statek v Madarsku s mad. židem, který mu ješte musel v librách doplatit. tahal židov do úradov a kšeftoval s inimi. I dnes robí podvod, tým že klame lud. Neni to uvedomelý slovák, ale dobrodruh. Pán fešácký cigánský baron kveštára aj v Amerike a zabúda, že aj Sára z Malaciek počítá, že sa jej ujde zo slovenských penazí Amerických. Chœli nás vziat medzi seba. Nie sme proti tomu, ale najskor by museli takýchto ludí na druhej strame odstra-

(b)(7)(C)

___ Valka

12.2.51

Mimo jiné; Keď ste bol vo Valka chval ste sa nedemokraticky. Držíte stránku který nekoná správne. Nikoho ste nepustili k slovu napriek tomu, že mnohý niesu spokojený.

R.L.O.

111

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ON CO (D) CO) (C)

10 XETO: **7**635

Bad Raichenhall

Ďakujem za dopis a i za poverenie založit odbočku SOV Je tu 30 slovákov a z toho 28 SOVistgv. Je tu i ale sa mi nepozdává. On i ing ve Valke ili na Vás i na Srdečny pozdrav aj od ve Valke Zautocili na Vás i na:

10a 5781

10b 6509

5USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

Osoby:

26.2.51. Podávám zprávu o založení pobočky 🗥 Prítaj/.'_ tomných 11 členov. Predseda (podpredseda

Valke talny vypor acory ma ouscrand
to byt SOV, ale bez založili vo Povedal hovotreba vymenit. 07 cnce byt doležitým a chce byť Ústredným predsedom. BNR isti z Ludwigsburgu a p. 1 →poslali jednoho na Sloveneko. ahy posílil Bielých partizánov. Menuje sa <u>je z Ilavy. Pochvál</u>il sa mi a ukázal potvrdenie

pre _ Csoby;

- Prosledni dva jsou v Salzburgu.

15.3.51. List dekret a pripis pre ouccome dakujem za pozdrav a opätujem tento. Osla vy 14.3. bakyt dali SNR isti/ 5.3.51. List dekret a prípis pre odbočku som obdržal, krásné. Ten dopis ktorý dali SNR isti nemohol ofotografovat, ale pred troma sveckami ... ho opísal a pripojene tento opis posielám. Pripojene tie? posielám podpisový hárok proti čs rozhlasu.

CPIS LISTU PIL

D SNRistov:

Milý Pán 🕻

Ludwigsburg, 23.2.51.

Za list Vám ďakujem. Okamžite zaškikazjistite, ktoré doklady potrebujete a pridte sem. Ab nemáte peniaze na cestu si požičajte. Tu dostanete všetko, aj peniaze domov. Nejneskoršie v piatok 2.marca Vás čakám tu.

Nikomu nič nehovorte

Svedok pri opisu

Bad Reichenhall 1.3.51.

דורסדטתהם יוסר דורסים אל דשטסס הסדד.

10c

10d 8437

15.3.51. Dakujem za dopis. Oslava bola pekná, prítomných asi 180 ludí. Gelegáti, Estonců, Poliakov, Bielo-Rusov, Kozákov a Nemcov preniesly pozdravy. Zástava vial la celý deň. Omšu slúžil Polský kňaz.

30.3.51. Dakujem za dopis založil koordinač. vý bor Neviem čo chce. Videl som mu listy od Paučo. Už 6 členov išlo do kompanie, mám aj ja.? R!L!O. •založil koordinač.vý-

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(b)(T)(C)

7437

SLOVENŠTI SEPARATISTI. Korespondence. - 6-.

movat.

ODESTLATEL :

PHIJEMCE:

5302

lo.

Mehrnbach Austria . sdružení slov. odb. org.

Srdečný dík za uznání a gratulacii. Chápu Vaše obavy či organizovanie odborov v Nemecku pojde. Ja úfán že ano, lebo tu je vela jednoduchých ludí, ktorý sa daju propagačne zpracovat a potom do toho pojdu. Pripojene zasielám niekolko prihlášok do SSOO.Pozdrav aj pre Vašeho šéfa v ABW. ybavil veci ?

lla **7438**

3.3.51.ANTI-BOLSCHEWIK BLOC OF NATIONS-ABN-Slovak Federation Labor. Nemecky ppsaný obežník, ktorý má dr rozposlat na všetky národy v ABN. Ďakujem za dekret. Mám zvlášt reagovat na tento dekret ZKABN ? Dalej prikldám stežník na kurz odborovej orabizacie pre člonov SSOO, aby mohlibyť funcionármi. Prosím, abyste nadvázali spojení s Nemeckou odb organizaciou. Nech mi pošlu stanovy a časopisy. S Franciu a Belgiou začínám nadvazovat. Chcel by som prijít ku Vám, ale ne viem čo dostanem prepustku. Rozmýšlám o dajakje funkci pre Vás okrem toho, že ste najvyšší funkcionár SSOO v Nemecku. Ako by Vám sedela tlač? Prikladám tiež nemecky písaný opis listu na administrátora Marshalova plánu. Čítám, že odborové organizacie spoluposobia pri prevádzaní MP. Až dostanem odpoved budem Vás infom

KRATKY OBSAH NEMACKY PSANSHO FRIPISU KA ADM Prosím o prominutí, že píšem nemecky, ale Anglicky neovládám odborné výrazy. Dohodli sme se v rámci ABN založiti odbory, aby až bude zdolán komunizmus, aby sme byli duchovně při praveni na úlohy, které nás v našich zemích čekají. Prezidium ABN splnomocnilo mne jako odborníka ve funkci generálního tajemníka, v zahraničí fungující organizace Slovenských odborů k vypracování rámcových sta nov a programu práce v osvobozených zemích. Abych mohl tuto čestnou úlohu splnit pro svobodu ducha a národů odpovědně dovolují si obrátit se na Vás s následující prosbou; Marshaluv Plán mimo technické pomoci má za úkol i pomoc duchodní. Naše obsazené země nemohou brát účast na MP a prot prosím, aby bylo možno aspon v této míře brát účast na MP; podujet studijní exkurse a seznamovat se s novými zkušenostmi v odborovém hnutí, naše odborníky vyučiti, aby mohli po porážce komunizmu svými zkušenostmi pomáhat při budování vyrabovaných zemí. Proto dovoluji si navrhao nout; Mne na účet Marshalova Plánu umožnist studijníe cestu do USA, případně Francie a Anglie s cílem studo vat výstavbu odborů, sociálních a zdravotních zařízeň jako i technický pokrok těchto zemí. II.Po ukončení této cesty chceme ihned systematickys začít se školením zástupců 24 zemí v ABN a seznámit je se zkušenostmi získanými na Západě. Také na teoretické přípravy potřebujeme peníze z Marshalova Plánu. Jedná sa o vydávání časopisů v různých řečích pro tyto národy v ABN sdružené. Nemusím zvášť zdůraznit, že-tt tito uprchlíci namaj pristředky k těmto účelům a ani ne na odbornou literaturu

113

R! IO

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TOWN !! UEWIRE -

SLOVINŠTů SEPARATISTI. Korespondence.- /-

ODESILATEL ;

FXIJ MC

pokračovaní

Vím, že ECA má bohatý material pro odborné školení. Prosím, jestli je možné tento studijní material pravidelně zasílán na , ZK ABN Mnichov-jestli je možné, pro každou národnost dva exempláře-, pro mne na adresu Mehrnbach 16, Horní Rakousko, 5 exemplářů. TII. Po tomto teoretickém seznámení zařízení v západním světě, můžeme pořádat všeobecné a odborné exkurse do zemí v kterých naši zástupci žijí i mimo nich. Prosím o sdělení Vašeho stanoviska k mému návrhu, aby jsem ho mohl tlumočit při zasedání prezidia ABN. Jsem přesvědčen, že Vy tento cíl mnou navrhované akce nejen pro spomínané národnosti, ale i pro USA a jiné západní mocnosti shledáte správným. Touto prácí docílíme mezi dvěma světy vzájmené sympatie. My sdělíme naprotitomu naše problémy v tomto sektoru o nichž se dosud ani napsalo ani nemluvilo./Zůstávám s díkem.

SUSC 552 IDI (TI ICI

12 3216

Ino, Trauenstein

31.1.51

Srdečně zdraví a hlásí se z Trauensteinu. Od 7.12.50 nedostává z Ameriky, Slováka,, a prosí o přičení tohoto. Po prečítání vrátím. Po návštevě dr som sa snažil to zveneini a mám celu sadu Totografií Poslal som Vám po Dostal ste ?Páčily se ? Ako počuvám Pje v Kanade. Moja teta navštívi bol som vo Valke, ale o dojmoch sa nezmīnujem. Vy to poznáte ako to tam chodí. Ste tam častejšie.

12a **6518**

5.3.51. Dáďakujem za dopis. Sostal som list od mræðu-Durčanského, ďakuje mi za pohostinstvo, næmi za čo. Potreboval by som Amr.,,Slováka,, či tam bolo niečo odomna uverejnené, lebo na 10 mojich listov ani len neopovedali. Kutašovič pri odchodu vzal zo sebu slovensku zástavu. Ostatný sa preto hnevaju, ale je to tak dobre.

2628/1

Reg. Lager Ansbach, Gensheim

15.12.50.

Pozdravujem z Ansbachu. SNR je tu v rozklade, lebo čo prichodia veci na akciu to si rozdelí výbor. Je tu organizacia SSKVP a beru do nej aj tých čo bbli komunisti. Teraz sa tu robí dokumentacia na emigraci.

6336

Lúčím sa pred odchodom Celu moju agendu aj legitimac cie som odovzdal Prosím zahláste na ústred die zmeny v odbočke. Až dojdem do USA tak sa ohlásím.

15 **6336**

Dakujem za pozdrav. Veci odbočky som odovzdal p. Dr. IRO Childern's Village-Michigan Home Lake-.
Rozhodnite komu to má dať. Dajujem za adresy. Zostanem dalej v kotakte. Na shladanie.

114

CUNTERNIAL

R.L.O.

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AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1F3

ent^c

Slovenští separatisti. Korespondence.-8-. ODESILATEL: PŘIJEMCE Auerbach, Ansbaeh-Bensh≥im Slowak Camp 5.3.51 Srdečne ždrzdřavámpæopřosťm na den 11.3. ddo Auerbachu prehovorit tu k slovákom. Bude tu prítomný aj k. slovenský nemec. Ak možeš dostav sa. 16a 6412 5.3.51 Oznamujem volby do výboru v Auerbachu; nreds. podpreds. Pani tajomník vojanský a kulturný referent vapisnica; o tejto schodzi priložena. Svojai scho Janov SOVu napriek zákazu členov SNR

Pa iných. Schodza bola pekna. Teraz
sa SNR isti hnevaju na mna. Pripojujem prihlášky nžomberok, (b)(T)(C) Lehnice-Spišská Nová Ves, ystri ca, 💨 ošice. Bol som vo Valle a pozoroval som, a su nespoko jený s On robí ako len on sám by tam bol. Aj jený s On robí ako len on sám by tam bol. Aj Ty si na tej schodzi sa nezachoval korektne a demokra ticky- uznaj si. Myslím, že peknou ostou sa daju ludia skor získat ako špatnou. 16b 8.3.51. Prijdi bezpodmienečne v nedelu 11.3 na tu 6751 slvnost. Povolali sme velkých pánov z cudzích národností a potrebujeme ta, aby si nás tu reprezentoval. 7228- 7228 ANTIBOLSCHEWISTISCHER BLOCK DER NATIONENE ABN, Zentral komitee. An Herrn generalsekretar des ZK des ABN 14.3.51. den Bevollmächtigten des Şlovakischen befreiungskomitét SOV. dr. Velevážený Pane doktore! Z pžíle žitosti opětovného výročí vyhlášení slovenské nezávoslosti, klade si za čest prezidium ZK ABN Slovenskému osvobozovacímu výboru SOV svoje nejlepší přání vyslovit, tak jako všechno dobré, svobodu a suverenitu udatného slovenského národa v boji proti utalačovateli. Při této příležitosti klademe si za čest pietní vzpomínku na velikého slovenského hrdinu v boji za svo-bodu Monsignora dr Tisu, který obětoval svůj život za svobodu svého národa.

Viceprezident ZK u ABN biskup biskup

I. Vice prezident Vojenské komi / se_ZK u ABN. Generálmajor rvatsko-. v.r.

∫ Lindau,Bodensee, Postlagernd.

24.1.51

Ohlasujem sa po dlhej dobe, aby som sa dostal do kontaktu. Chcem vyhovet žiadosti našeho p. profesora a preto Vás očakávám v pondelok 29.1. o 17 hod. v Christliches Casino na Dachauer str. O tomto stretnutí zachovávám mlčanie ako aj Vy iste urobíte. Posielám 50 DM na cestu.

//5 R.L.o.

Carlo

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ODESIALTEL;

2.2.51.

Dnes sa stretnem v Passa s tonom, mašina-ako som sa obával-nefunguje. Je to veru už do zbláznenia, ale budm vediet aj bez nej byť. Tak za dva týždne už sa budešm moci niečo dozvediet. Hnevám sa, že som vyše krka zadlžený a to len pre Austriu. Podpisy som nechal u N. len sa drž a bud převí múdrý. Srdečne ta pozdravuje a bratsky objímá Tvc. PS. Všetkých nechám pozdrav.

PŘIJEMCE

TOTO JE ASI PRAVDEPODUBNE !

z Bielej Legie.

20 3929

! Reichenhall, Stadt Post, Postlagernd 1.2.51.

"is informoval, že somt Dakujem za karty. Iste tam bol ,ale sme sa nestretii. Dalej refruje o spolupráci s ostatními národnostmi proti čechom v tábore v Ulmu D, Hindenburg a o tom ako vylepoval v tábore nemecké protičeské noviny.

'Ludwigsburg, Postlagernd 28

3.12.50

Dakujem za list a podávám referát o tom že sa tábory maju stahovat.

21a 2**5**02

21.1.51. Dekuejem za dopis z 10.1.51. Dostali sme přípisy z Argentiny o podpisovej akci proti čs rozhlasu vo Free Europa. Akce už je ukončena. Zádáme o zaslanie 100 kusov tlačov. akce Pariž-Lodon-Washington, lebo akcia nebola pravedena dosladm a chybaju tam tábory v nemeckej ekonomii. Vačsina slovékov su SOV. Su snahv voložit slovenský sociální výbor po návštěvě p. Zádáme o sdělení, či sa zaradí do programu

Ludwisburg Krabbenloch

16.12.50

Dovolujem si Vás pozdravit v mene svojich kamarátov, v ktorých mene žiadám o zaslanie legitimaciií. Su to

Potvrdenky pošlém Vám a lebo priamo Ustrediu. Prajem prijemné Vianoce.

12.4.51

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ODESILATEL;

PRIJEMCE; SLOVANSKY OSVOBOZOVACI VYBOR, odbocka, LUDWIGSBURJ, Suty tajemník, Postlager 28.

5887

SLOVENSKY OSVOBOZOVACI VYBOR? Buenos Aires

únor 51

Zasieláme obežník oddelenia pre veci vnutorné ohladne osláv 14 marca a smutočnej vzpomienky na výročie muče-letecky na adresu Súcasme zasieláme txt protestu

Aussovany na sociálnu a hospodársku Radu UNO. Text nech je starostlivo opísanýa dajto ho aj s kopiou pod-písat všetkými prítomnými. Originál pošlite letecky do poručene do USA-Lake -Succees N.Y., kopiu nám. Protest je zaměřený proti odsouzení slovenských biskupov.

_,Plochingen 👯

Akujem za list. Informujte ma o situaci v Ludwigsburgu. Velmo rád by so sa s Vami stretol, myslím v užšej spoločnosti, aby sme mohli hovorit o aktuálných veciách.
Až je tan ešte tedy aj s a tak isto s kom. Zariadte to.

25 **24087**

25.11.50. Dakujem za list z 23.11.Do Ludwigsburgu dojsem v stredu 29.11.Do lagru n chœm jit a preto by sme sa stretli niekde pri stanici. Rád by som sa streto aj i p richystajte prázdné členské prihlášky a evidencne listky.

25034

3.12.50 Neviem či ste dostali moj list, kde som hlásil príchod. Bol som tam v stredu, ale nik nebol na nádra-ží,tak som zasa odejel. Možem prijet znovu. Písal som tiež na ech list vyzdvihne.

27 341

31,13.50. Dakujem za Blahoželania. V novom roku musí b byť naším cielom, vytisnut čechoslovákov z Free Europe. a prto s heslem v Novom Roku do útoku za Slovensku Republiku.

28 1405 - 1045

10.1.51. Potvrdzuje príjem dopisu od Šutyho z 8.1. se zprávou o provedene j akcii Free Europa. Akcia je z iniciativy nášho p. predsedu dra je velmo do ležitá a súrná z pochopitelných privinaká nás v Novem roku ešto vela práca s protectickém na v Novem roku ešto vela práca s protectickém na v Novem roku ešto vela práca s protectickém na v Novem roku ešto vela práca s práca s protectickém na v Novem roku ešto vela práca s práca 📭 a je velmo db vom roku ešte vela práce a preto spoliehám na Vás.

29 2958

25.1.51.Potvrdzujem dopis z 21.1.51. Posielám ešte tlačiva na listovu akciu Free Europa. Na akciu Pariž-London -Washington sa tlačiva minuly ale pokusím sa zadovážit. Vo veciach SOV v Americe koresponduite s Ing

me naseno casopisu v nemcine mam zarucene, ale v Slovenčine na to nemáme peniaze. Vo veci vrátených voj. preukazov, by som chcel poznamenat, že to asi podpísal niekto, koho p. preds. poveril.

r.1.0.

(1) (C)

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Process to the

ODESILATEL :

PŘIJEMCE:

Brémen

SOV, Ludwigsburg, Postlag.28

Dopis píše z emigračnej cesty z Brémen Lacovi a posilá kl kik od kufra z Arsenalu, kde to zabudnul. Navštiv aby posiali v liste 10 dol, tak asi do 14 dni dostaneš peniaze. Nezabudni oslavi v tom Malmsheime 14. marec.

8517

30.3.51. Posielám prvv dobis z Ameriky. O tých 10 dol som požiadal rodinut rale som a nimi ešta nebol tak neviem či to poslali. Moja adresa

V tomto meste je asi 100 slovenských rodin, všetci sa maju dobre, ale nie so to čechoslováci, len SOV a SNR isti.
Pozdravuj dr Co robí. Už emigroval

Pozdravuj dr 🌡

tlagernd Ludwigsburg 28

23.3.51

Milf Nehnevaj sa, ale pokial odjedem dávám Ti ešte instrukcie čo všetko treba zariadit a vykonat, abj bolo všetko v poriadky. Ohladne sutredenia Slovákov v jednom tábore sa obrať na dr Theiza. Nech je to nedaleko Ludwigsburgu a debo Stuttgartu, aby mohli byť za-radený do čiernej uniformy. Uvažujte o tom, či by ne-mal byť vylúčený

aden -Baden, SVUBODN9 SLOVENSKO, Ludwigsburg Postl. 5.2.51

piatok 9.2.51 Vás čakám o 11.hod v kaviarni Hindenburg naproti stanici. Bolo by dobre ked by mohol prijit aj avolat dakoho **a** n**š** šich nemcov.

5-oBrnee Alkoomie-Bambala NSW Austrlia.⇒SNR.25.2.5J

Słevenský Slobodné Slovensko. Dovedel som sa že mám bi. ta v Nemecku. Prosím Vás o zprávu o nom.

■ Bad Reichenhall= Slobodné Slov⊀

27.2.51

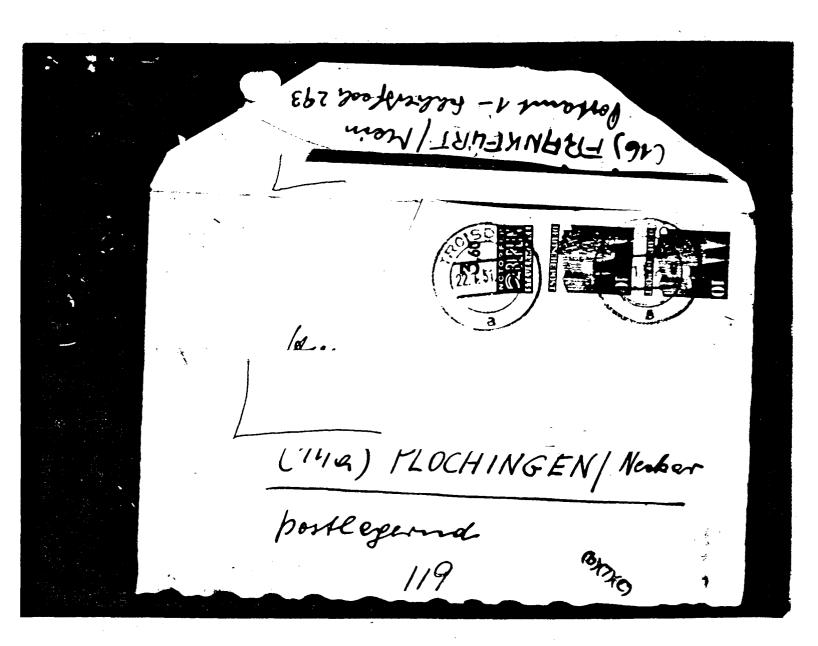
Balík pre G. som odoslal. Včěra tu bol a za ladal odbočku SOV. Neviem kolko tu máno členov, ale chcem v rámci SNR urobit oslavu 14 marca. Pošli noviny.

Sdružení Slovenských katolických studentov ústrdná od bočka, odpovedá na list preds. 14.2.51.
Nakolko o týchto veciach by bolo najmer je sa dohovorit ústne, prijedte sem s acánkom na prejednanie.

12.4.51

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Page(s) 102-103

* Herrn

.Generalwajor

Sehr geehrter Werr Moneral !

Ich erleube mir noch einen Verschlag für die Militärkommission des ABM vorzulegen:

Die Nation, die in dem ABK vereinigt sind, sollten so beld wie möglich zu errichten:

I.Armee im Ausland,

II.die Untergrundbewegung der Soldaten in den betreff. Lündern zu organisieren.

Ad I.1/Armee im ABN sollten für sich ein hautpquartier zu errichten.

2/das Genze untern den Oberkommandierenden ben. Eisenhover zu zaterstellen.

3/sie sollen politisch den Exilregierus gen untergenrünet werden,

4/für jede Bation sollte man ein eigenes Ausbildungszentrum errichten.

5/die Nationalarmee sollte als Allierte-Armee im Europa, bis die vollkommene Befreiung des Volkes, kämpfen und

6/sie soll - nach der Befreiung des eigenen Volkes - im Lande als Besatzungsmacht für ihre Begierung als Exekutievorgan bleiben.

7/Ausbildung, Aufrüstung und andere Notwendigkeiten sollen auf Kosten des Hauptquartiers fallen.

8/diese Armee kann man nur im Europa gegen den Kommunismus und 1919 die Befreiung resp. Wiedemerstellung der eigenen Staaten ein-

Ad II. 1/Die Nationen, vereinigt in des ABN, sollten in den eigenen Idndern die wilterischen Einheiten der Untergrundbewegung zun erge nisieren.

2/die ausländischen serretungskemittes sollen die Titigkeit die Erretungskemittes sollen die Erretungskemittes sollen die Erretungskemittes sollen die Erretungskemittes sollen die Erretungskemittes die Erretungskemittes die Erretungskemittes die Erretungskemittes die Erretungskemittes die Erretungskemitte die Erretungskemittes die Erretungskemitte die Erretungskemitte

Nin den ABN sollte mas eine richtige Kooperation der Arbeit entrichten,

4/für die erfolgreiche Mitigheit der Untergrundbevogung sollte die einem Bender, durch den die politische Peinung der betreffellitäte

3/Das Hauptquartier des AM in der gelegentlichen Zeit sellte det. Befehl den allen Hationen hinter den eisernen verhaug für die

124

21-50 Hazen St., North Jackson Heighte, NEW YORK, N. Y., USA 119 Maida Vole, LONDON, W. 9, Great Britain. 991 Dundas St. W., TORONTO, Ont., Canada. Entre Rios 355, 2º. p., BÜENOS AIRES Rep. Argenting.	BRATISLAVA - PRAHA - PARIS - WIEN -	krátko. Poslelam Ti pre informáciu môj navrh p. predsedovi a tiež do Arrgentiny./ .m/ ten list z ABN o odborových orga- otrebuje/Kona si teraz pas/	al pozdrav.Tohd tu nistiAmpon ho tu	
~ ·	SERVICIO ESLOVACO DE INFORMACIONES Les de motor de Come Étoros de Liberacion 1011 y	tak na ho aj prosi	1401 x 200	

Aurolaminster 17-11-1951.

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

An Herrn

Generalmajor,

Sehr geehrter Herr. General.

Auf Ihr Schreiben vom 9.II.1951 erisube ich mir, als Vertreter des Slowakischen Berfeiungskomittes /SOV/ im der Militärkomission folgendes
mitzuteilen:

SOV kann bisher 1 Brigade /swei kembinierte Regimente/ aufstellen.
In Europa können wir sofort 1 Regiment slowakischer Soldaten aufstellen;
die übrigen Soldaten befinden sich derzeit in USA, Kanada und Argentina.
Es wäre notwendig diese Einheiten in die Ausbildungszentren /Übungs-/
einzuberufen, wo die genaue Formierung durchgeführt werden könnte. Es wäre
notwendig diese Ausbildung gleich errichten /u.zw/ im Westdeutschland/,
damit die Soldaten die neuen Waffen kennen lernen konnten.Gleichzeitig
muss man auch an die Familienmitglieder der betreffenden Soldaten denken.

Unsre Einheiten sind bereit nur in Europa gegen den Kommunismus und für die Erneuerung der Slowakischen Republik zu kämpfen.

/Abtransport entweder nach Westceuschland eder Spanien/.

In der Slowakei können wir in kurzer Zeit /wenn der Krieg ausbricht/
weitere Brigade, die sofort /), und / besetzten soll, ausstellen, in der Untergrundbewegung gibt es derzeit in der Slowakei 1 Batalion.
Weitere Einzelheiten teilen wir Ihnen auf Wunsch entweder persönlich
oder schriftlich mit.

Hochachtun

5 USC 552 (b) (T) (C)

3 1 1t&r1schen Aufstandes FIAVORAUBSETZUNGEN zur Durchführung: Derchführung

Legistation den Reprissentanten der Nationen die Eximmederungen errichten /bilden/,

.. 4

b/die Familienmitglieder der betreff.Soldaten in die Sicherheit

zu nehmen, c/die neuen Flüchtlinge sYstematisch in den Ausbildungsgentren 21

konzentrieren und

d/sie politisch und militärisch zu bilden.

Den näher ausgearbeiteten Vorschlag erlaube ich mir persönlich

wrzulegen.

3

Hochechtungsvoll:

Mitglied der Militärkommissi Capt

Z.K.des ABN.

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

cis: 51/s/5451

SUMMARY

writes that, as representative of the Slovakian Freedom Committee (SCV) in the Military Commission, he reports the following:

SCV can put forth up to one brigade, two combined regiments. We can immediately put forth one regiment of Slovak soldiers in Europe. The above soldiers are presently in the USA, Canada, and Argentina. It will be important to know exactly where the formation of this element will take place for their training. It will be important that the training be started immediately in West Germany so that the soldiers can learn the new weapons. At the same time one must also think of the family members of these soldiers (send them away either to Nest Germany or Spain). Our units are authorized to only fight in Europe against Communism, and for the renewing of the Slovak Republic. In Slovakia we can in a short time, when the war breaks out, establish more brigades which should occupy immediately the LUPKOV and DUKLA Passes. In the underground movement there is at present, in Slovakia, one brigade. We will tell you about more units whenever you wish, either personally or by writing.

128

/s/ /t/(

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

ANTIBOLSCHEWISTISCHER BLOCK DER NATIONEN (ABN) ZENTRAL KOMITEE

General sekretariat

25.1.1951.

Herrn	,	
Generalsekretär	des	ABN.

Sehr geehrter Herr Doktor,

Am Dienstag, den 23.d.M. hat eine sehr wichtige Sitzun des Z.K. des ABN stattgefunden und Sie waren leider bei der Sitzung nicht anwesend. In einem solchen Falle, wenn es Ihnen in Zukunft nicht möglich sein wird an einer Sitzung teilzumehemen, bitten wir, einen anderen Herrn, Slovaken, zur Sietzung zu delegieren, damit die Slovaken an der Sitzung des Z.K. des ABN teilnehmen, ihre Meinung bei Diskussionen über wichtige Angelegenheiten zum Ausdruck bringen.

Der Vertreter des Z.K. des ABN in Spanien ist Herr

Ihr slovakischer Vertreter in Spanien, Herr

ist jedenfalls nicht im Klaren ob er berechtigt ist mi

in Verbindung zu treten. Wir bitten Sie daher

ihren Vertreter in Spanien,

in verständigen, dass

er mit

idie Verbindung sofort aufnehme und im Sinne

der Prinzipien des ABN mit ihm zusammenarbeite.

Bei dieser Gelegenneit bitten wir Sie uns bekanntee= ben zu wollen, ob Sie die Letten besucht haben und bitten wi uns über das Ergebnis Bericht erstatten zu wollen.

hir der eneralsekretär

129

Den 28. Februar 1951 ÁΠ

Barrier Barrier Barrier Barrier Barrier

.5 USC 552 (b) (7) (c)

Lieber Herr Doktor,

Von meinen Kollegen bekam ich folgende Antwort:

"...die Terson, über die die Rede ist, weder einen Auftrac noch Vollmacht seitens rgendeiner lettischen Zentralorganisation besitzt...Von ungefähr einem Jahr lat er sich Woll an den Nationalrat mit der Bitte angewandt ihn materiell Mu unterstützen, da er die Absicht habe, eine lettische Filiale der A W zu organisieren, wurde aber abgewiesen, denn wegen seiner Vergangenheit geniesst er kein allzugrosses Vertrauen".

Finen besten Gruss!

Ihr

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

Vertraulich

CIS: 51/S/6156

TRANSLATION

Dear Doctor:

From my colleagues I received the following answers: ".*. the person* about whom we talked about possess neither an order nor the authority of any Latvian central organization.... For about one year he has come to the National Committee with the request that he be supplied with material, since he had the intention to organize a Latvian affiliate of the ABN. He was, however, not believed, for during this time he was not trusted very much.

My best wishes,

Your

/s/

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5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act Deleted Page(s) Information Sheet

Indicated below are one or more statements which provide a brief rationale for the deletion of this page.

X	Information has been withheld in its entirety in accordance with the following exemption(s):
	5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)
	It is not reasonable to segregate meaningful portions of the record for release.
	Information pertains solely to another individual with no reference to you and/or the subject of your request.
	Information originated with another government agency. It has been referred to them for review and direct response to you.
	Information originated with one or more government agencies. We are coordinating to determine the releasability of the information under their purview. Upon completion of our coordination, we will advise you of their decision.

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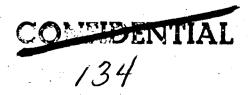
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Page (*)

EVALUATION SHEET

ile \$137536

TC: Collection Section, Intel Div. 1. Evaluation:	Reporting Agency Ho 66 Report No. or Dossier Date of Report 19 Oct SUBJECT Situation in	CIC Det
1. Evaluation:	Centers.	
9		
VALÚE	TIMELINESS	
Definitely valuable Of secondary Value Of slight value Worthless ()	Timely Late but useable Out of date	
RELIABILITY	ORIGINALI TY	
Confirmed by other sources Probably true Possibly True Improbable Cannot be judged ()	New Information Confirms other info Unnecessary duplication OBJECTIVITY	
	Objective information Biased Cannot be judged	
2. Pertinent comments:	senest	
	- port	
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	5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)	
	5U9U	
Please classify this sheet, if appropriate, and return to Intelligence Division Headquarters, EUCCM ATTM: Operations Branch	EXCLUDED FOR GENERAL DEC ASSIFICATION SCHEDULE	4+21



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HEADQUARTERS 66TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT US ARMY EUROPE

APO 154

D-137536

19 October 1950

SUBJECT: Situation in Czech Refugee Centers

TO

: Director, Intelligence Division Headquarters, European Command

APO 403, US Army

ATTENTION: Collection Section

- 1. Reference is made to your Specific Request For Information Number 648-50, subject as above, dated 31 July 1950, and to letter, this headquarters, subject and file as above, dated 14 September 1950.
- 2. Forwarded herewith is a CIC report concerning the political situation in the Czech refugee center at BABENHAUSEN, Hesse.
- 3. Further information on this subject will be forwarded as received.

1 Incl: 1 cy AR, Reg III, file III-21362, subj as above, dtd 13 Oct 50.

MJK/hg/STGT 97776/OPS

DAVID G. ERSKINE Colonel, Artillery

Commanding

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135

00 267 Political Situation in Grech Refugee Center.

13 October 1950

10-137536

l heg See 13 Oct III Distri- 1950 CIC bution		gent Report, dated 13 October 1950, re, is forwarded herewith for your
5 USC 552 (b) (7) (D) was () born (mation during the period (22 September 1950 - Evaluati) and	nformation contained in this report Source obtained the infor- l gave it to the CIC Agent on tion is "F-6".
Headquarters, be furnished a	Request that copy of this report for	Technical Specialist, your nis information.
<pre>1 Incl: 1-A/E dtd 13 Oct 50 Subj & file as above Distribution:</pre>	Carlo Per	PETER A. PETITO Najor, Infantry Commending
3-Hq 66th CIC Det ATTN: ((one (1) cy f/ 1-File 81447/wfk	DI (I) (C)	ely cool
12月1日 12日 12日 12日 12日 12日 12日 12日 12日 12日 1	EXCLUSED FROM GENERAL DECLASS NEATION SCHE	DULB
REGRADE: COL. B. A. To::: HQ 66TH CIC	DET P FIFTOUR	No. 810 6895
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5 USC 552

Political Signature in Cesch Refugee Center,

BABENHAUSEN (1) Concerns Cology Chasse

13 October 1950

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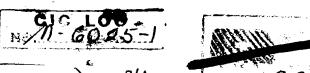
1. REASON FOR EXTESTIGATION: Reference is made to Secret TWX dated 10 August 1950, Headquarters, 66th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, reference number 7-4067, in which an investigation is requested of the political situation in the Czech Refugee Center at BARENHAUSEN, Hesse.

- 2. SINOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION: Reference is made to Agent Report, dated 31 August 1950, Subject and file as above, which indicated that on 30 August 1950.

 BABERHAUSEN Refugee Camp was interviewed.

 Jatated that there were five (5) political groups within the camp. They are as follows: BENES Group, AGRARIAN Group, PRCHALA Party, TSCHECKISCHE NATIONALGRUPPE IN WESTDEUTSCHLAND (Czechoslovakian National Group in West Germany), and the VEREINGUNG DER DEMOKRATISCHE SLOWAKEN Group (United Democratic Slovakian Group).

 Jarther stated that because of the newness of the camp there had not been sufficient opportunity for the groups to gain enough strength to be actively engaged in political action.
 - 3. PRESENT INVESTIGATION: Background information not applicable.
- 4. On 20 September 1950 it was reported that the following political groups exist within the BABENHAUSEN Camp.
- a. THE ASSOCIATION OF CZECHOSLOVAK DEMOCRATIC REFUGEES which is a group of small political parties banded together for strength and to control the largest number of persons in the camp. The association basicly follows the political ideals of [] and [] and the COUNCIL OF FREE CZECHOSLOVAKIA. The leaders of the group in camp are [] and [] The membership of this group is about four hundred (400) Czechs and fifty (50) Slovaks.
- c. THE INDIFFERENT PERSONS Group, which consists of those who are not members of any political party or members of any party presently in the camp.
- 5. Vithin the camp, there is a movement to organize former political parties now inactive in the CSR. Most active is the AGRARIAN Party whose chairman in BABENHAUSEN is Engineer (), a former executive of the AGRARIAN Party



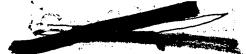
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Region III, 66th CIC Detachment

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5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

Page / of ? Pages



III-21362, Region III, dated 13 October 1950, SUBJ: Political Situation in Grech Refugee Center, BABENHAUSEN (L51/N99), Hesse

in CSR. There are presently about thirty (30) members in the gro	oup. It is
expected that the AGRARIAN Party and the TRADESMEN'S Party will ;	join together in
the near future, and both of these parties are also establishing	contact with the
/)born(
a former student of the HIGH POLITICAL SCHO	OL in PRAGUE.
is presently secretary and chief advisor to The TRADESMI	IN Party is
headed by born	Ls very
devoted to and is greatly influenced by him.	

- 5. The CZECH MATIONAL Group or PRCHALA Party is the other political group that is being organized within the camp. This group does not actually have a recognized organization, however, there has been an effort to organize a group from the outside by the use of papphlets and literature. It is generally believed that born is to be the leader as he was a member of the board of the CZECH MATICHAL Group at Camp VALKA. Nost of the Czechs in the damp are against this group as it's officers and members were sentenced in Czechoslovakia for collaboration with the Germans during the occupation. There are about ten (10) active members who are working with the SLOVAK-SEPARATISTS in an effort to control the forthcoming election of a new camp council. This group threatens to use violence if their wishes are not granted. As part of this group's propaganda, there is the promise of immigration to Spain, however, they have not been successful in gaining new members.
- 7. There is no possibility of a political crisis at present in this camp. There are a number of reasons for this. The first reason is that the persons are jobless and most of them are without funds: Secondly, the uncertainty of an armed attack on Europe by the Communist armies; Thirdly, the main interest of all individuals is to be able to immigrate as soon as possible.
- 5. As an election for a new camp council will take place in the near future, some type of political activity is expected. The CZECHOSLOVAK DEMOCRATIC REFUGEE Party is attempting to influence all democratic groups except the SLOVAK-SEPARATES and PRCHALA Group, and it is possible that only one list of candidates under the CDR Group will be given out.
- There is no evidence of Communist infiltration or Communist activity in BARRIELAUSEN at present. It is hardly possible that Communist activity could take root as all present inhabitants have fled Czechoslovakia since the Communists took over the country or began to persecute persons known to have different beliefs than those advocated by the Communist Party.
 - UNDEVELOPED LEADS AND FUTURE ACTION:

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

General coverage of the political situation and the specific coverage of the forthcoming election is being and will continue to be made.

EXCLUDED FROM AGENT'S NOTES: ICATION SCHEDULE DEC) Background information: None. Page 2 of 3 Pages Copy 2 of 5 Copies. REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED ON/5/March 99 BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO

AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1R



A/R: III-21362, Region III, dated 13 October 1950, SUBJ: Political Situation in Csech Refugee Center, BABENHAUSEN (L51/N99), Hesse

b. Comments	and opinions	į
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5 USC 552 (b) (7) (D)

BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1R

- (1) It is believed that this report will generally verify statements made in the report referred to in paragraph 2, above, containing the interview of BABINHAUSEN.
- (2) In the course of the interview with Source, it was found that the camp inhabitants were not as content as pelieved. The Czech members of the camp are not satisfied with the way food is prepared, and desire to have their own people do the cooking. Also, there have been no attempts made by the German government to secure employment for these people. It is the opinion of this Agent that there will be some activity on the part of the camp inhabitants to remedy this situation. However, it is believed that all efforts will be conducted in a peaceful manner.

c. Recommen	ndations: None.	~	T_{-1}
source:) 5 USC 552 (b) (7) (D)	EVALUATION: (Overall 1-6
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1.5 MAR 1999

BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1R

ON

D-137536

26 SEPTEMBER 1950/1600 hours 16 MSG NO DATE AND TIME COMMANDING OFFICER, 66th CIC DET. FROM COMMANDING OFFICER, REGION VI (SIX) TO INFO REF NO RAGRAPHELASSIFECATION SUBJECT IS DISSEMINATION OF AGENT REPORT CMA YOUR OPERATIONAL/ATTN CAP REGION CMA SUBJECT GERMAN REFUGEE CAMP VALKA CMA DATED NINE SEPTEMBER FIFTY PD INASMUCH AS ORIGINAL REQUEST FOR SURVEY OF VALKA POLITICAL SITUATION WAS MADE BY HICOG CMA LATERAL DISTRIBUTION OF YOUR REPORT TO LOCAL HICOG INTELLIGENCE IS NOT REPEAT NOT NECESSARY PD DESIRE YOUR REGION SUGGEST TO MISTER CMA INTERESTED LOCAL HICOG OFFICIAL CMA THAT HE REQUEST A COPY OF REFERENCED REPORT THROUGH HICOG CHANNELS PD YOUR ATTENTION IS INVITED TO AGENT REPORT CMA YOUR REGION CMA SUBJECT CMA FILE ROMAN SIX DASH SIX SEVEN ZERO POINT ONE THREE CMA DATED. FIVE AUGUST FIFTY PD END CITE(SIGNED ERSKINE HICOG Land Commissioner's Intelligence Chief in NURNBERG, requested Region VI furnish him with copy of report of survey of political situation in VALKA DP Camp. as never been cleared of suspicion of having wilfully aided communist editors in obtaining licenses to publish newspapers in the early days of the occupation. It is not felt that this Hqs should take the responsibility for making available to a report that could possibly serve to compremise CIC sources. **EUSC** 552 (b) (7) (C) ABS PRECEDENCE Time Cle COMMANDING OFFICER. CIC ABS/hg/97776 ROUTINE)perato RICHARD D. STEVENS, COL. INF. Checked LUDED E SIFICATION SCHEDULE REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED

6 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

HEAD QUARTERS 66TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE COEPS DETACHMENT US ARKY, EUROPE

APO 154 19 September 1950

D: 211272 D: 273619 D: 273684

MINOSANDUM TO CHIEF SCREENING SECTION

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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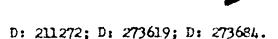
	1.	Feference is made to the following correspondence:	(C)
28	March	a. Letter, CIC Region II, subject (EC #165914, dated 1950:	
EC	#16591	b. Letter, US Displaced Persons Commission, subject:	

- 2. CIC Region II has been directed to furnish details surrounding the transmittal of classified information to the US Displaced Persons Commission without indicating that such information was classified. Furthermore, CIC Region II has been directed to forward copies of reports and other data used in the preparation of the correspondence referenced in paragraph la above, since the information contained in the correspondence concerned appears to be erroneous. To date however, CIC Region II has not provided the correspondence requested.
- 3. I am of the opinion that your correspondence to the US Displaced Persons Commission should not be withheld further, consequently I am including in this memorandum, comments pertaining to the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church which you may find useful in preparing your reply.

The Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in exile is headed

by Metropolitan Policarp(Awho is believed to be residing currently in HANNOVER (L53/X32). During recent years, the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Germany has experienced serious internal conflict. During a conference of affiliated clergymen held in ASCHAFFENBURG (L50/NO5) on 25-26 August 1947, the church separated in two factions: The Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, headed by Metropolitan Policarp, and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (Ecclesiastical), headed by The separation occurred after Metropolitan Policarp and demanded that the power of disagreed on church policy. church Bishops be limited and that laymen be placed in governing positions within the church. And his group, of which As a member, adopted the term "Ecclesiastical" referring to their particular faction of the

> BY COR USAINSCOM F01/PO AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1R



Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, and have laymen (ordinary civilians) serving as members of the guiding committee of their faction of the church. The "Ecclesiastical" faction is not recognized officially by either US or British authorities in Germany, but enjoys the recognition of the Church horld Union. (B-2).

b. Leading members of the "Ecclesiastical" faction of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church formed after the separation in 1947 were:

	horked for the NKVD (MVD) and the Gestapo
in the past, and is strongly suspect	ed of working for the Soviets at present.
No concrete evidence exists to suppo	rt the conclusion that the "Ecclesistical"
faction of the Ukrainiah Autocephalo	us Orthodox Church is Soviet sponsored,
however, it is felt that	did not have legitimate grounds or reason
for causing a split within the churc	
	ainians in Germany, and has succeeded in
dividing the Ukrainian Autocephalous	Orthdox Church into two separate and dis-
tinct factions. By placing in the c	
	een in existence for hundreds of years, and
	of laymen to formulate church policy to
	it is pointed out that the separation and
	tion into two different church factions is
	STALIN and the Soviet government. (B-3).

- 4. The information imparted by Archbishop in paragraph 3 of his letter of 12 June 1950, incites interesting speculation when one considers it in the light of the letter forwarded to the World Council of Churches and other known facts. Both by(and Archbishop Insist that the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Germany was divided into two factions for purely ecclesiastical reasons. This statement, of course, may or may not be true, however, when leaders of the "Ecclesiastical" faction caused the separation within the Ukrainian Autosephalous Orthodox Church in 1947, they proclaimed recognition of Archbishop It the United States as their chief. Shortly thereafter, Archbishof In an open letter declined to receive the leaders of the "Ecclesiastical" Yaction under his authority. He, in fact, disapproved the entire activity and declared the leaders to be destructive to the unity of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Europe. (B-2).
 - 5. From the many facts stated above, one cannot conclude unconditionally that the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Germany, or for that matter branches or factions of this church found in any part of the free world, are pro-Communist or pro-Soviet. As a matter of actual fact, one cannot conclude that all members or clergy of the "Ecclesiastical" faction of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Church in Germany are pro-Communist or pro-Soviet. Furthermore,

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D: 211272; D: 2731619; D: 273684.

19 Sept 50

is a member of the clergy of the "Ecclesiastical" faction of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church he is pro-Communist or pro-Soviet. At best, one can point out that the leader of the "Ecclesiastical" faction, worked for both the NKVD (MVD) and the Gestapo. Furthermore, it can be pointed out that the separation of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church in Germany into two factions is in keeping with the church policy of STALIN, and has caused considerable dissension among Ukrainians in Germany. Finally, it can be pointed out that the group has been infiltrated by pro-Soviet personalities. If pro-Soviet infiltration is mentioned however, it should be stated that the Soviets either have or are attempting to infiltrate into and penetrate all Ukrainian organizations functioning in Western Germany.

Captain Inf

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HEADQUARTERS 66TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACRMENT US ARMY EUROPE

AFO 154

14 September 1950

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D-137536

SUBJECT: Situation in Czech Refugee Centers.

T()

: Pirector, Intelligence Division Headcuarters, European Command

T AFO 403, US Army

ATTENTION: Collection Section

- 1. Reference is made to Specific Request for Information Number 648-50, your Headquarters, dated 31 July 1950.
- 2. Forwarded herewith are two (2) Agent Reports covering the Czech refugee situation in the camps at VALKA, Bavaria and BABENHAUSEN, Hesse.
- 3. In order to fulfill the requirements specified in SRI-648-50 with current information, this Headquarters initiated full investigations at operational level, thus necessitating an extension of your original suspense date of 31 August to 14 September 1950. (Re: TWX F-4291, this Headquarters dated 23 August 1950 and TWX 3080, your division, dated 25 August 1950).
 - 4. Coverage of the VALKA and BABENHAUSEN Camps continues.

2 Incla:

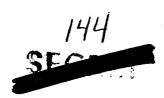
l cy AR, Reg III, dtd 31 Aug 50, file III-21362, subj: Political Situation in Csech Refugee Center at BABENHAUSEN, Hesse.

l cy AR, Reg VI, dtd 9 Sept 50, file VI-15079, subj: German Refugee Camp VALKA.

ABS/hg/STOT 97776/OPS

DAVID G. ERSKIME Colonel, Artillery Commanding





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	A KPD member named is the lisison man. He is completely devoted to
	(c) The district office of the KP at Geidorfplatz in GFAZ. A Czech by bitth named(
	(d) SALZBURG (N 48/Z 92), reporting point unknown. a Yugoslavian, is the liaison agent.
9	(e) The concentration camp league of GFAZ through
9	4. "Fesidents" (agent ring leaders) and agents of the OSNA in GRAZ:
552	(a) Croatian, a student, about 35 - 40
5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)	years of age. He was detained in the concentration camp of DACHAU for about 1 year. Before Christmas 1946 he was in Yugoslavia twice.
	(b) now living in
	(c)(
	(d) captain of the TITO-Army, in civilian clothes.
<u> </u>	(e) captain of the TITO-Army, in civilian clothes. In the middle of March 1947() nd (vere trans- ferred to the OSNA center in GPAZ to replace)
8	have disappeared from GFAZ since then. The present resi-
552 (b)	dence of and is still unknown. and are not registered anywhere.
အ ပ	(1) a Serb, lived in GFAZ until she dis-
5 USC	rield Security Service (FSS, British IS) and the Austrian
. .	state police. Apparently, she is connected with an CIC
	officer in BADGASTEIN (N 48/A 05). Lately, she has been in Tugoslavia 2 or 3 times and every time she was led to
•	the border by an OSNA agent, from there to BELGFAD by car
-	and again back to the border.
TS No.	OR 3162 Copy No. 2 of 6 copies Page No. 2 of 3 pages DECLATION SCHEDULE

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5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

No. 3657, lieutenant in the TITO-Army. He was detained by the FFS for 6 months. On 2 February 1947, he left for BFUCK on the Mur River (0 48/B 69). He has not returned from there yet.

is commissioned to establish sgencies for the OSNA.

a sports teacher, lived in the DP camp of LEIBNITZ (Y 2/Z 10) until the middle of March. In the DP camp he organized communist groups composed of 4 persons each. He gave every one leaving for Yugoslavia 700 schillings and dinars. He has disappeared since the middle of March.

born on Crostie, about 54 years of age.
Until 1941 he was a lawyer in PANTSCHOWA, Yugoslavia. After
1941, he lived in Croatia working for the Germans at the
Ustascha court. In 1943, he arrived in Austria with a shipment of Volksdeutschen (Germanswho were citizens of another
country). Here he became a German citizen. After the surrender he was the examining magistrate in GTAZ. Here he became
an Austrian citizen. At the end of 1946, he was transferred
to KLAGENFURT (7 B/D 28). His request to return to Yugoslavia was granted under the condition that he would work for
the OSNA.

His missions are:

- (aa) As an examining magistrate to purge Nazis from leading positions.
- (bb) to observed the attitude of the Austrian government and the Western occupational powers toward the Nazis.
- (cc) to issue return certificates for Yugoslavia.
- 5. The certificates of the OSNA agents operating in GTAZ are sent from LEIBNITZ as blanks.
- 6. The concentration camp league of GPAZ dispatches persons to Yugoslavia for sabotage training. These persons return to GRAZ after being trained.

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Page No. 3 of 3 pages



No. 467

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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66TH	COUNTER	INTELL	EGENCE	CORPS	DETA ChareNI
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INTERNAL ROUTE SLIP

EUROPEAN COMMAND

111-21362

AGL (3) 4 - 49- 500M- 16332 - 6377

FILE NO: Political Situation in Czech Refugee Center at

SUBJECT: BABENHAUSEN (L51/M99), Hesse DATE: 31 August 1950
[Number each memo or minute consecutively. Fill in each column, signed legibly

•		:	Date	HAS THIS PAPER BEEN COORDINATED WITH ALL CONCERNED?
	DIC Reg HII	Hq 66th CIC Det ATTN:	31 Aug 1950	1. In compliance with Secret TWX, your Headquarters, dated 10 August 1950, reference number F-4067, the inclosed Agent Report, dated 31 August 1950, SUBJECT and file as above is forwarded.
	0	C 552 (b)	(0) (7)	2. The above referenced TWX suspense date 25 August 1950 was extended to 1 September 1950 per telephone conversation between Captain () and Captain () 3. Source of the information contained in the inclosed report was () at BABENHAUSER Refugee Camp, Hesse. Source obtained the information dur-
	503			ing the course of his duties and gave it to the CIC Agent 30 August 1950. Evaluation of Source and information is "F-6".
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AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1B

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)



A/R - III-21362, Reg III, 31 Aug 50, SUBJ: Political Situation in Czech Refugee Center at BABENHAUSEN (L51/M67), Hesse

have not been accomplished. This also will account for the fact that there has been no rivalry between the Czech and Slovakian elements. The groups are not separated or divided in any manner by camp authorities, thereby precluding any organization by various individuals seeking to gather small groups of persons of certain backgrounds. (_____) stated that at this time there was no indication of any communist infiltration or activity in the Czech Refugee Center at BABENHAUSEN. Hesse.

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (D)

SOURCE: As Stated

EVALUATION: F-6

- 5. UNDEVELOPED LEADS AND FUTURE ACTION:
- a. Attempts are being made to penetrate the political groups as well as other factions within the camp. Rosters of the persons belonging to the various groups will be submitted at a later date.
- b. Complete roster of members will be available in this Region early in September 1950.
 - 6. AGENT'S NOTES:

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (D)

- b. Comments and Opinions: It is expected that all information in this report will be verified in the very near future and any discrepancies and/or additions will be submitted as they are received from Sources presently being vetted by the undersigned agent.
 - c. Recommendations: None.

SOURCE: As Stated

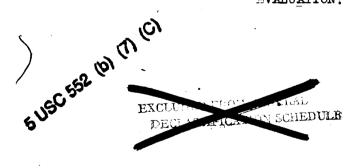
EVALUATION: Overall - F-6

APPROVED:

Team Commander Counter Espionage

DISTRIBUTION:
3 - Hq 66th CIC Det
1 - Reg III files

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66TH COLTER HYTELLIGENCE CORPS HENGEMENT

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5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

F-4291 Ref SRI 648/50 request extension to 14 September 1950

D-137536

RECD FM 02 ON 25 AUG 50/ 09012#

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66TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT

US ARIY, EUROFE

D-137536 12. 25 1400 AUGUST 1950 DATE AND TIME ISG NO 2515272 COMMANDING OFFICER, USAREUR PROM \$USC 552 (D) (T) (C) ATTN: COMMANDING OFFICER, REGION VI (SIX) TO INFO =4360 CLASSIFICATION OPERATIONAL/REFERENCE CONVERSATION CAPTAIN -) TWO THREE AUGUST) 3LASH (CONCERNING EXTENSION SUSPENSE DATE YOUR INVESTIGATION CAMP VALKA POLITICAL SITUATION PD EXTENSION GRANTED PD NEW SUSPENSE DATE IS ELEVEN SEPTEMBER FIFTY PD-END CITE (

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HEADQUARTERS 66TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHAENT

US ARMY, EUROFE

S: 25 AUGUST 1950

D: 137536

MSG NO /O

DATE AND THE 10 1010 AUGUST 1950

FROM COMMANDING OFFICER, USARFUR

COMMANDING OFFICER, REGIONS 3 (THREE) and 6 (SIX)

RETE NO F-40-67

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HIGHER HEADQUARTERS DESIRES LATEST INFORMATION ON POLITICAL SITUATION IN CZECH
REFUGEE CENTERS AT VALKA CMA BAVARIA AND BABENHAUSEN CMA HESSE PD HIGHER HEADQUARTERS
IS SPECIFICALLY INTERESTED IN THE FOLLOWING CLN

- A. INFORMATION CONCERNING LEADERS OF THE VARIOUS CAMP GROUPS PD
- B. A LIST OF THE CHIEF FACTIONS INVOLVED CMA INCLUDING INFORMATION CONCERNING
 THEIR AIMS AND ORIENTATION PD
- C. POSSIBILITIES OF POLITICAL CRISIS CMA SUCH AS MIGHT BE BROUGHT ABOUT BY RIVALRY
 BETWEEN CZECH AND SLOVAK ELEMENTS PD
- D. EVIDENCE OF COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF ABOVE CAMPS PD

IT IS DESIRED THAT THIS HEADQUARTERS BE FURNISHED THE LATEST INFORMATION AVAILABLE

THAT WILL ANSWER THE ABOVE REQUIREMENT TO REACH THIS OFFICE BY TWO FIVE AUGUST FIVE ZERO

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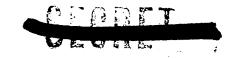
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GEORGE L. WILSON, MAJ, INF.

Authenticating Signature

Checked

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HEADQUARTERS EUROPEAN COMMAND Intelligence Division

350.09 (GID/OPS/COLL)

APO 403 31 .III 1950

SPECIFIC REQUEST FOR INFORMATION NUMBER: 648-50

SUBJECT: Situation in Czech Refugee Centers

TO:

Commanding Officer 66th CIC Detachment APO 154, US Army

- l. This Division has a specific requirement from HICOG for information on the political situation in Czech refugee centers at VAIKA, Bavaria, and BABENHAUSEN, Hesse.
 - 2. HICOG is specifically interested in the following:
 - a. Information concerning leaders of the various camp groups.
- b. A list of the chief factions involved, including information concerning their aims and orientation.
- c. Possibilities of political crises, such as might be brought about by rivalry between Czech and Slovak elements.
 - d. Evidence of Communist infiltration of above camps.
- 3. Request that this Division be furnished any available information that will answer the above requirement.
- 4. As complete an answer to the requirement as may be procurable must reach this office on or before 31 August 1950. If no information has been forwarded to reach this office by the suspense date, a negative reply (written or telephonic) is required by that date. OCS Form 17 will not be used in answering the requirement.
- 5. All replies to the requirement will make specific reference to Control Number: SRI 648-50

 5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

FOR THE DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION:

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ON 15 March 99
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1R

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AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

CZECH POLITICAL PARTIES IN CAMP VALKA
Re: National Socialist Group Splinter Parties

2. DATE SUBMITTED

10 April 1950

3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.

VI-1011.2

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

- 1. The so-called BENES or National Socialist party of CSR in Exile, part of the Council of Free Czechoslovakia, WASHINGTON, D. C., has formed two splinter parties to counter the political tactics of the Czech National Group or PRCHAIA adherents in Camp VALKA, NURNBERG (M50/O40).
- 2. The political parties forming the adherents of the Council of Free Czechoslovakia, the National Socialist Party of CSR in Exile and the Democratic Slovak Party, have organized three splinter groups which are applying to the present camp committee for recognition as organized political groups and for two (2) seats for each party on the Camp Committee. This move, according to the adherents of the BENES Group, is necessary to prevent the Czech National Group or PRCHAIA party from seizing control of the Camp Committee by the same means. (Ref: Agent Report, Region VI, 7 April 1950, File: VI-1011.2, Subject as above.) The new political parties and their leaders are as follows:
- a. Strana Najemniku a Paktizu (Party of Renters and Leagers). This was a recognized political party in CSR until 1939; President:
- b. Pripravny Vybor Ceskoslovenskych Filatelistu (Preparatory Committee of CSR Stamp Collectors); President: () Secretary:()
- c. Hnuti Krestanskych Universalistu (Movement of Christian Universalists);

 President:

 Secretary:

 (C)

 FISC 552 (b) (7) (C)
 - 3. AGENTS' NOTES:

If the present trend toward formation of new political parties continues and if each party receives its due allotment of two (2) representatives on the Camp Committee, it will be difficult to find a meeting place for the committee unless the camp theater is used. It is believed that the BENES Group is attempting to ridicule the formation of new parties with the intention of limiting camp political representation to the BENES, PRCHAIA, Slovak, and so-called "Indifferent" groups. Such a limitation will leave the BENES Group in its controlling position, since it has formed a political coalition with the "Indifferents" and thus has at least one-half of all votes on the Camp Committee.

EVALUATION: F-3

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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Special Agent, CIC

Counter Espionage Team Commander

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S. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

66th CIC Detachment, Region VI, APO 696

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5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

CZECH POLITICAL PARTIES IN CAMP VALKA Re: PRCHAIA Group Splinter Parties

2 DATE SUBMITTED

10 April 1950 1. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.

VI-1011.2

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

1. A faction of the PRCHAIA group, CZECH NATIONAL GROUP (CESKY NARODNI SKUPINA), in Camp VALKA, NURNBERG (M50/040), has requested that the Camp Committee, until now under political control of the so-called BENES or National Socialist Party, allow it to form a local chapter of the Association of Persecutees of Bolshevism since 1945 (SDHUZENI (SVAZ) PERSEKUOVANNYCH BOISEVISMEN PO 1945), and that this new group be considered as a political party.

2. Recognition of this new group as a political party will entitle it to two (2) representatives on the Camp Committee. The Czech National Group until last week refused to have any representation of its own on the Camp Committee, maintaining that the Committee is under the oppressive domination of the National Socialist or BENES Party. Recently, the Czech National Group has informed () HICOG Resident Officer Stadt and Landkreis NURNBERG, that they have changed their mind and will select representatives. This will give the PRCHAIA adherents four votes on the Camp Committee with some help to be expected from the coalition of the newly-formed parties united in a front with the National Democratic Party (Ref: Agent Report, Region VI, 7 April 1950. File: VI-1011.2, Subject as above.) Chairman of the new party is (named as secretary.

3. AGENTS' NOTES: The PECHAIA groups are apparently dividing with the aim of obtaining more representation than their opponents on the Camp Committee and thus controlling the camp political activities. Since the PRCHAIA group also claims to act for the Slovak minority in the camp, they will probably receive support from this group which is also electing representatives to the camp Committee for the first time.

EVALUATION: F-3

Special Agent, CIC

Counter Espionage Team Commander

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5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

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both CIC Detachment, Region VI, APO 696

D-AGO FORM 341

AGENT	REPORT
NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT	2 DATE SUBMITTED
CZECH POLITICAL PARTIES IN CAMP VALKA	10 April 1950
Re: 1/	3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.
/	VI-1011.2
4. REPORT OF FINDINGS	
on 30 March 1950 and stayed until 31 March organize political parties which would sympemocratic Party of CSR in Exile, of which 2. (a leader of the Nativisited Camp VALKA for the purpose of orga (Zemedelska) and Tradesmen's (Zivnostenska tical parties extant in CSR before 1938 ar Party in Exile and are expected to form a is concerned. Source reports that a bond in that they represent a conservative elem them was allowed to be represented in the in 1945. Bach of these groups has petitio (2) representatives on the Camp Committee. themselves to be officials of the newly-form. a. National Democratic Party: P	pathize and work with the National () is a leader. onal Democratic Party of CSR in Exile, nizing local groups of the Agrarian) parties. These exile remnants of poli- e in sympathy with the National Democratic coalition with it as far as local politics of sympathy exists between these groups, ent of the CSR exile groups and none of government of CSR as it was established ned the Camp Committee to be allowed two Names of those persons representing
·	ice-President - ecretary - (
b. Agrarian (Zemedelska) Party:	resident - (not selected) ice-President - ecretary - (President - Secretary - (Secretary - (
c. Tradesmen's (Zivnostenska) pa	rty: President Secretary
coalition would tend to give the new National large representation on the Camp Committee two representatives. Inasmuch as (Free Czechoslovakia under the leadership of D. C., and has declared herself ready to w	, since each political party is allowed) has defected from the Council of f
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/	BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO
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Special Agent, CIC Counter Espionage Team Commander 5	9
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5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT	- Caraco John
66th CIC Detachment, Region VI, APO 696	(···)
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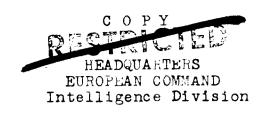
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BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Czech Resistance Leader Flees MILAN, Italy, March 11 (Reuters)—Joseph Cisar, one of the top leaders of the wartime Czech resistance movement, has asked the Italian Government for political asylum. He said he could "no longer stand the Government's oppression in my country."

april to At.



350.09 (GID/OPS/COLL)

APO 403 9 March 1950

SPECIFIC REQUEST FOR INFORMATION NUMBER: 228-50

SUBJECT: Exiled Czech Student Bulletin

TO : S-2, Stuttgart Military Post

APO 154, US Army

l. This division has a requirement for the "Exiled Czech Student Bulletin" published by the National Union of Czechoslovak Students in Exile, at Ludwigsburg. It is requested that copies of this publication be forwarded regularly to this division.

- 2. It is recommended that thie requirement be discussed with Captain ())of Headquarters 66 CIC Detachment, who may be able to assist in fulfilling it.
- 3. All replies to the requirement will make specific reference to Control Number: 228-50.

FOR THE DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION:

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

T_1: Heid Mil 1835`

Captain WAC Asst Control Officer

COPY
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AGENT REPORT

I. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

Ceske Trestansko Sozialni Hnute (Czech Christian Social Movement)

2 DATE SUBMITTED

24 February 1950
3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.

OR TRUE BY MIDDLE ON THE

I-4493

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

1. Reference is made to Agent Report, Region XII, dated 7 November 1949, Subject as above, File: XII-968.1.

5 USC-552 (b) (7) (C)

2. SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION:

- Reference is made to Agent Report referenced in paragraph 1, above. The CKSH claims to be the ideologically pure remnant of the former right-wing party of Czechoslovakia, Lidova Demokraticka Strana. Historically, the CKSH traces its political heritage to the Reverend (Until April, 1945, the CKSH was part of the Lidova Demok-raticka Strana. When the KOSICE Agreement of April, 1945, raticka Strana. limited political parties in Czechoslovakia to four (4) in number, the right-wing Lidova Demokraticka Strana was forced to cooperate with, and make concessions to the leftwing or Communist and Social Democratic parties. Those elements of the Lidova Demokraticka Strana which objected to any political contact with the Communists became the nucleus of the CKSH and allied themselves with the Czechs who, with General'(refused to return to Czechoslovakia after May 1945. (F-2)
- b. The purpose of the CKSH is to form a national group capable of sufficient political force to combat the heresies of monopolistic capitalism and materialistic socialism. It professes to be guided by those portions of the papal encyclicals, "Quadragesimo Anno" and "Rerum Novarum", which defend the personality and freedom of the individual, the family as the social unit, and the solidarity of the Christian world against a material, technological society. (F-2)
- c. CKSH unites politically with the Ceske Narodni Skupina (Czech National Committee) of LONDON, the PRCHALA group. (F-2)
- 3. PRESENT INVESTIGATION:

a. Background data: Not applicable.

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4. The CKSH is presently not very active in the LUDWIGSBURG DP Camps. A small group of approximately five (5) persons all residing in Arsenal Kasarna Camp, are allegedly members of the CKSH, with borne borne is attempting to promote the CKSH, but allegedly is meeting with little success.

TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT	1	/Q2 Agents,	6. SIGNATURE	(
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AR, I-4493, Region I, 66th CIC Det., 24 February 1950, Subject: Deske Krestansko Sozialni Haute (Czech Christian Social Movement) (CKSH)

has been a follower of the PRCHALA Movement for some time. It is believed that the CKSH will not receive support from the Roman Catholics in the LUDWIGSBURG Camps. (B-3)

- 5. Indications are that the CKSH will receive more active support in the Czech DP Camp Valka, near NUERNBURG (M50/040), because the PRCHALA Movement there is more strongly supported. Because of this strength, the group believes that it will receive a good portion of any monetary contributions from supporters in the United States. (B-6)
- 6. The CKSH is financed in part by voluntary contributions (so far negligible) from supporters in the United States. (B-3) Magre.

 North Dakota, and Prof.

) are sponsoring activities in the United States through articles printed in Czeth language newspapers and journals there. (See Exhibit "A") (B-2)

- 7. Further information received concerning the aims of the CKSH en present activities is identical to information presented in Agent Report referenced in paragraph 1, above. (A-1)
- 8. UNDEVELOPED LEADS AND FUTURE ACTION:

None.

- 9. AGENT'S NOTES:
 - a. Background Information: See paragraph 2, above. Region I file check revealed no further information than stated in and Region XII reports.
 - b. Comments and Opinion: The activities of the CKSH appear to be negligible in the LUDWIGSBURG area.
 - c. Recommendations: It is recommended that this investigation be closed.

APPROVED:

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED
ON 15 MOUCH 99
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1 F

Special Agent, WIC

- Inglish translation of an article from the Journal RLAS (Voice) printed 9 Beenber 1949, published in ST. 12018, Missouri, TRA.

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English translation of an article from the journal HLAS printed 9 December 1949, published in ST. LOUIS, Missouri, USA, No. 5.808.

The oldest newspaper of the Czech Catholic People in America.

Article:

V. F. MIKOLASEK:

To our good hearted people:

I am giving here some information with a request: Do not close your hearts towards them. (Agent's Note: Persons in CSR). The reports which come from the camps and chiefly from the CSR are for the most part sad. We hear and read in the newspapers which the Bolsheviks now publish in the CSR, that in the CSR there is enough of everything. In these newspaper articles from the CSR, we have everything pictured as being rosy, but everything is immensely black as the reports from neutral sources show, and from people who have the opportunity to know the truth.....

Therefore I beg of you, have pity on them and help them: Bear in mind the words of Christ: Blessed are the mercifull, for they shall receive mercy.... I would like to prepare some happiness for them in the camps and in the CSR for Christmas through the help of "CARE". - And now a slight picture, how things are over there "by us". I received a letter from LONDON (through the kindness of one good, fellow country-man). He writes this:

"I take it as necessary to personally answer your heartening letter. It is written by an overworked hand and betrays that the love of the American citizens for their native land did not die, and that there are still Czechs who love their land and their people back home, who are experiencing a bigger Calvary than under the Germans, because under all of the Nazi barbarity, they did not attempt to take away the people's faith in God. The Communists are by far worse (than the Germans), and the biggest tragedy is this, that they are Czechs....Today a Czech stands against a Czech over there (Agent's Note: In the CSR). Here, I will allow myself to say this: The theft of the Czech spirit about faith is not new, but was possible already under MASARYK and BENES, under the slogan of so-called "progressiveness"... Now the Bolsheviks are only continuing in the work of their masters ... Therefore: As we fought against HITLER, we have to fight again, this time against GOTTWALD and STALIN (not his true name because he is ashamed of his real name). We want to destroy Communism and give to the Czech and Slovak people again the possibility to live freely so that once again they can, without fear, go to church, to bow before their God and ask for help.

We are now poor refugees. Our fortunes rely on the support we can earn in LONDON and the gifts we receive from the West. Our politicians who ran away are not affected by this tragedy. They, as a matter of fact, helped and made pacts with the Communists. (What do you say to this dear fellow countrymen?) We do not believe in their honesty, we are gladly fighting by ourselves.

We formed a Christian movement and in a short time we shall form an anti-Communist block, together with the Christian organizations of all nations who are suffering under Communism: Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, Belo-Russians and others. We shall go with God under a Christian flag, all united against a common enemy. We shall shake and alarm the whole Christian world into a fight against Communism, because we want your brothers and sisters back home, our beloved ones and our whole nation and all nations once again to be able to breath freely and openly express their faith in God. sibly we can certainly erect in PRAGUE a pillar to the Mother of God. And all of you in the USA help us. We know, that already many are weary, but what has been done in vain has to be repeated. Alone, we are weak. Propagandize our movement, write about us, work with your friends. Every dollar sent to us is a great help. Form collections, money is also necessary for this fight, because it is necessary to write and give out newspapers, it is necessary to pay for lecture halls, travel expenses, propaganda; and our working wages don't suffice for everything. We ourselves, in our fight for the freedom of our nation, are giving all. We are not sleeping. We are sacrificing our personal health, and we have nothing left even for a shirt, because thousands and millions of our beloved ones need help to get out of that hell from which we escaped.

We shall fight without our former ministers who today are again living comfortably in WASHINGTON, and we are aligning ourselves with the Czech National Council in LONDON, whose chairman is General Lev PRCHALA, a faithful Catholic.

For the Committee of the C.K.S.H.

.....Dr. General Secretary"

At the end we are asking once again...help to prepare for these poor suffering, at least a small Merry Christmas by your gifts. Send your gifts to Prof. R. J. STANOVSKY, 1049 Lafayette Ave., ST. LOUIS 4, Missouri, or send your money to my address Msgre. V. F. MIKOLASEK, LANKIN, North Dakota.

Your gifts will go in complete order, whether it is a gift of food, or for the priest for Holy Mass.

Do I dare wish? I know that your hearts will respond with sympathy and you will help.

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	AGENT R	EPORT '	•
1. NAME OF SUBJECT	OR TITLE OF INCIDENT	2. DATE SUBMITTED	
İ		23 February 1950	
CZECHOSLO	VAK REFUGEE ORGANIZATIONS	3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.	
	•	XI-277.208	
4. REPORT OF FINDIN		information concerning Czech refugee	
organizat	ions which are being or have been to	formed in the US Zone of Germany.	
(Workerst that an extee has a	Academy), founded in pre-war Czech xile branch of this group be formed lready been established. The addre	d. For this purpose a preparation commess of this committee is Delnicka Akade	nit- em ie
c/o [) LUDWIGSBURG(149/S03), Oster		(B - 2
Cechu a S Czechs an location	lovaku v Exilu" (Association of Pod d Slovaks in exile) has been founde	plitical Prisoners and Resistance Worker and among Czechoslovak emigrants. The in unknown. The composition of the or	rs,
	a. Chairman: (
	b. Vice-Chairmen: General		
		<i>)</i>	
	General	REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED	
İ) ON 15 March 99 By CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO	
			•
	c. General Secretary: (AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1R	
(D) (E)	d. General Committee:		
	d. General Committee:	.0	•
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19		/ ,3	
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	\	eneral	
i		/	, B-2
4.	The SPV2OPC2STE has proglaimed that	all government action taken in the CS	9 0
after Feb	mary 19/8 is illegal and invalid.	Beyond this no information is a vailab	JA.
	ms and purpose.		B-2
1	- arm pur pouve	•	
5.	A "Ceskoslovensky Vybor pro Uprebli	ky" (Czechoslovak Refugee Committee) h	::: 12.5
		committee is OSLO, Minkendamson 53b-IV	
	of the committee is /), a former actress with the Nationa	
	n PRAGUE(051/L78) and a concentrati	on camp inmate during the war. (B-2
5. TYPED NAME AND	DRGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT		1.4
KALL OTO T	Special Agent CIC,		
	Detachment, Region XI $/ \psi \psi$		<u> </u>
WD-AGO FORM	341 PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES	CX 66-19-53407-1 SON CATT	IAL
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5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

SONTO THE

XI-277.208, Region XI, dated 23 February 1950, Sub: CZECHOLOVAK REFUGEE ORGANIZATIONS

AGENT'S NOTES:

a.	A	che c k	of	the	file	es of	the	region	nal reg	zistr	y rev	reals	that	the	fc	llowing	, w., w., w., w., w., w., w., w., w., w.
personal	it:	ies me	nti	oned	in t	his	repo:	rt are	member	s of	the	Counc	cil c	of Fr	ee	Czechosl	ovakij

- b. () and ε() probably the same as () are listed in regional regions as members of the Masarykuv Demokraticky Svaz (Masaryk Democratic Union).
- c. /is believed to be a former Czech Partisan Captain who worked with a British parachute detachment dropped into the CSR during the war.

APPROVED:

Team Commanuer Counter Espionage Team

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CONTIDENTAL

PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES
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66TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT US ARMY EUROPE

APO 154 5 February 1950

Slovak Preedom Party SUBJECT:

Supervisory Consul General American Consulate General APO 757, US Army

1. The following information is forwarded in reply to letter, your office, dated 19 December 1949, wherein request is made for information relative to the Slovak Freedom Party (Slovenska Strana Slobody).

It has been determined that the Slovak Freedom Party was founded as such in 1945, at the end of World War II. Its part in the BENES! Government is obscure, but it is believed to have been a splinter party formerly known as the Slovak "Centrum" Party, and sided with the Left Wing of the Czech Government prior to the Communist coup d'etat in February 1948. In January 1949, the Slovak Preedom Party was represented at a conference of Csech exile political parties in PARIS, France. The result of the conference was the formation of the "Council of Free Czechoslovakia" with headquarters in WASHINGTON, D.C., and branch offices in LONDON, England and PARIS, Prance. The Slovak Freedom Party has eight (8) members serving on various sommittees of the "Council of Free Czechoslovakia", and the recognized leader is) a Slovak farmer who served as mumber of the Osech Parliament, at the same time holding a position in the Ministry of Post and Communications. / is at present believed to be residing in WASHINGTON, D.C.

3. The Slovak Freedom Party is reported to be one of the few Slovakian Parties advocating a united Csechoslovakia, as contrasted to approximately seventy percent (70%) of the Slovakian refugees who are separatists and agitate for an independent Slovak State. members of the US Zone. Politiapproximately 1500 Slovak refugees in the US Zone. Politidependent Slovak State. Members of the Freedom Party comprise cally, the Party is considered to be in the Left Wing of the "Council for Free Csechoslovakia", but actually is near center in its political views. It is not identical with the "Committee for Free Slovakia".

5 USC 552 (b)

6 USC 552 (b)

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D-258339

SUBJECT: Slovak Freedom Party

4. Files of Central Registry reveal no derogatory information regarding the Slovak Freedom Party; however, this should not be indicated as criterion in determining the integrity of the Party's individual members.

DAVID G. ERSKINE Colonel FA Commanding

VAH/jp/5tgt 93483/ext 53 0PS=

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CONFIDENTIAL 8



A

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

UNCLASS IF IED

Immigration Coordinating Office, American Consulate General, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany December 19, 1949

Lt. Colonel George R. Eckman,
Acting Commander, Headquarters,
66th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment,
APO 154, US Army, Europe

Sir:

This office has been requested by the Consular SubOffice at Augsburg to obtain information concerning the
"Strans Slobody", (Freedom Party) of Slovakia to which
a Czechoslovakian refugee applying under Section 2(d)
of Public Law 774 is stated to have belonged. Any
information which your erganization may possess concerning this party would be appreciated. Is it identical with
the "Committee for Free Slevakia"?
Very truly yours.

Marshall M. Wance
Supervisory Consul General

DWM:VM UNCLASSIFIED HEADQUARTERS OF SOME

COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION XI
66TH COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT

US ARMY EUROPE APO 800 US ARMY

9 January 1950

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5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

SUBJECT: GESTI KRIZACI (Caoch Cruseders)

DECAMBLATION JUNEARY HIPORT

1.	RATICEALITY:	Oseah
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.2.	O-IOIE, HISTORICAL LEVEL CHIEFE The organization was formed in BAD REIGHER-
_	Hall(Has/281) in approximately July 1943. The original founders were only conditional founders who have differently the Control of the communist coup in February 1948. In the past its
) and Captain () It is composed of refugees who have
.Ue	d from the Ook Alnos the communist coup in February 1948. In the past its
act	ivities have been largely confined to the issuance and distribution of prope-
gan	da.

3. HOWOUR, ALMS, AND POLICIONS The exact purpose of the expenientian is unknown although it is enti-communist in nature. The principles of the expenientian ere those advocated by Karol KRAMAR, prime minister of the CHR from 1918 to 1919, minister of exploulture in the CHR prior to 1938. KRAMAR and in opposition to the views of educated peace pacts and cooperation with the neighboring states of Gormany, Foland and Austria, and the institution of an economic union of the central European countries similar to the Bonglux Union.

4., MITITURE TORARDE OTHER NEWESERTS, AFFILIATIONS: While KRAMAR is now doceased, other father of the organization, is now a member of the "Council of Free Ozechoslovakia". The "Council of Free Czechoslovakia" has recognized the Osoch Crusadors as an organization. (his also reported as being in fever of the plan for an armed uprising within the CSR, as planned by the Crech "Patriots from Abroad", which might indicate a minor affiliation between the two organisations. It is known that the organizer of the PRCHALA group formerly scorting job to, located in the reruges camp at HARELHIRO(LSI/857) and now located in Comp VAIKA near Hubithbird (190/040). Letters from **X**d indicate that the original contact between the two came about through an unknown intermediary in Balgina. Since the principles of the Casch Cruseders and the PROPALA Movement are sensular similar, it is quite possible that the former organization, in spite of its apperent affiliation with the "Council of Free Caechoslovaida", is sympathetic towards the latter. This sympathy would be strongthened by the fact that both organismtions tend to be sometist right of the center in their political beliefs., General a may also see an expertunity to gain supporters from a group where his om influence is not strong through the use of the reputations of KRAHAR and

5. HEADTHARTERS, EXTENT OF ORGANIZATION: The location of the Readquarters of the organization is BAD HEICHEMHALL; a secondary headquarters may be located at SALZERIG 1 (n.o.a.), Austria, Box 628. The extent of the organization is unknown.

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7.	ACTUAL LEADERS:	The actual	loaders	of the	organization,	as	far	88	18	knom,
	actual leaders: are the founders)aud)						

- 8. FINANCES: Nothing regarding the financial backing of the organization or its present financial condition is known. It is assumed that the organization is solvent from the technical progress which has been made in the publication of the "Integral".
- ocnfined to the publication of the "Integral". However, a campaign to organize chapters in the Czech refugee camps of the US Zenes of Germany and Austria has just boun initiated.

EVALUATION (B-2)

Special Agent

// Team Commander
Counter Menionage

Team

AL PROMIN

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REO OT KENA YTLLANDERY

Hamo; (
official position unknown,
Dossier: Unknown

Aget Unknown Alies: Unknown

Position: Organizer, present Address: IF Camp BAD REIGHNIALL

efficial position unknown.

Docaler: Unknown

Age: Unknown Alias: Unknown Position: Organiser, present Address: DF Camp BAD REICHEMHALL

Name: Captain official postion unknown. Dossier: Unknown

Age: Unknown Alias: Unknown Position: Organiser, present Address: Unknown

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COPY 3 OF 6 COPYES

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(C) (I) (D) 700 000

Age: about 65 Position: Idealogical father of the edgentestion. Official position, if held, unknown. ADDRESS: WASHINGTON, D.C. Allage Unlenswn Doedkers Unknown Fare Age: 40 years Fosition: Approached to work Thather presently officially a member of the organization for the organization. or not is unknown. Alias: Unknown Address: Camp VALKA noar NUMBERSERO Docator: Unineen

SUSCESS IDI (TI (C)

PACE 3 OF 3 PACES COV 13 OF 6 COV 135

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AGENT REPORT	
SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT	2 DATE SUBMITTED 10 November 1949
Political Organizations and	3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.
Activities of Czechoslovak Exiles	1-3731

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

1. NAME OF

1. REASON FOR INVESTIGATION:

The investigation was conducted on the basis of a request by DDID, seeking information regarding the political movements among the Czechoslovak emigration, relative and, or, approximate, number of adherents of each political party, and intensity of their political feelings. This request further specifies that information should be obtained pertaining to date of arrival, age and education; comparative number of Czech and Slovak displaced persons, and their attitude toward the "Council of Free Czechoslovakia", Slovak National Council Abroad, and Slovak Liberation Committee. DDID further requests that a list be compiled of Czech and Slovak publications, both legal and illegal, now circulating among the Czech and Slovak refugees.

2. SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION:

Reference is made to A/n, dated 31 October 1949, Subject:
Slovak Action Committee (Slovensky Akoni Vybor), Re:
Pile No. I-3732 and D-265088 indicating that
the SAV is actively engaged in politics for the purpose of
re-establishing a Free Slovak State. Two (2) general trends
of this movement, colloquially known as the Separatist Movement
were identified:

Slovenska Narodni Bada v Zahranici (Slovak National Council ٤. Abroad), headed by presently residing in VATICAN, and its subsidiary organization known as Slovensky Socialni Vybor (Slovak Social Committee), located in MUNICH (M49/Y83), headed by This is by far the most active organization advocating the reestablishment of Free Slovak State. Its leader, was appointed Ambassador of a Free Slovak State to $\overline{ ext{VATI}}$ CAN in 1939, and remained there ever since that date. was a prominent official of the Hlinkova Slovenska Strang Ludova (Hlinka's Slovak Peoples! Party) and a founder and organizer of the Hlinka's Guards, which were patterned after German SS and SA organizations.

Slovensky Akcni Vybor (Slovak Action Committee) headed by

n MUNICH is connected with organization
headed by

presently residing in BUENOS
AIRES, Argentina. Like

was a prominent
member of Hlinka's Slovak People's Party, and was the first
Foreign Minister of the Free Slovak State

was a

66th CIC Det., Region I	,	•
s. Typed name and organization of special agent Special Agent, CIC	$\overline{}$	ļ

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6 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

ON /5 MARCH 99
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200 1R



AR, I-3731, Region I, 66th CIC Let, 10 November 1949, Subject: Political Organizations and Activities of Czechcslovak Exiles

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

professor of International Law at the University of BRATISLAVA from 1939 to 1944. His name appears on the list of wanted War Criminals. Slovensky Akcni Vybor, though secondary in importance, nevertheless has a number of adherents in the Czechoslovak DP Camps in Germany, though its activities in the LUDWIGSBURG (I49/S03) Area are comparatively negligible. organization is trying to re-establish Free Slovakia as a member of the Federated States of Europe, and is for an abolutely Free Slovak State, under any conditions and circumstances. Approximately sixty per cent (60%) of the Slovaks in the Czechoslovak DP Camps in the LUDWIGSBURG Area belong to these two (2) organizations. Indications exist that both of these movements are infiltrated by the agents of the Czechoslovak intelligence Agencies.

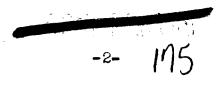
- 3. PRESENT INVESTIGATION:
 - a. Background Data: Not applicable
 - b. On 30 September 1949, there were 3,003 Czechoslovak refugees registered in three (3) DP camps in the LUDWIGSBURG Area (In the Krabbenloch, Jaegerhof and Arsenal Kasernes). The registration records of the above three (3) named camps show the comparative numbers of Czechs and Slovaks as follows:

Slovaks.....450

Total......3,003 persons

(The above figures are accurate to one half of one percent. $(\frac{1}{2}\%)$) (B-2)

4. The strongest political faction in the Czechoslovak IP camps in the LUDWIGSBURG Area (and likely in all the Czechoslovak refugee camps in Western Germany) is the Council for Free Czechoslovakia (Rada Svobodnebo Ceskoslovenska), with Head-quarters at 2051 Park Road, WASHINGTON, D.C., USA, (B-1) and with branches in LONDON, and PARIS. The representative body of this organization, headed by former Secretary General of the Czechoslovak National Socialist Party, has 180 members (See Exhibit "A" and "B", Articles of Council for Free Czechoslovakia, and a membership list of the representatives of the Council for Free Czechoslovakia) representing the following political parties:



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AR, I-3731, Region I, 66t CTC Det, 10 November 1949, Subject: Political Organizations and Activities of Czechoslovak Exiles

- Ceskoslovenska Narodni Strana Socialisticka (The Czechoa. slovak National Socialist Party). Leader:
- b. Ceskoslovenska Strana Socialne Demokraticka (The Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party). Leader:
- Slovenska Strana Slobody (Slovak Liberty Party). Founded C. after the termination of the World War II in 1945 or 1946. Leaders: Former members of the CSR Parliament, and Engineer

The above three (3) named parties compose the so called (Note: left political wing of the Council for Free Czechoslovakia).

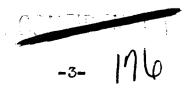
d. Krestansko-Demokraticka Strana (Tee Christian-Democratic Party, formerly known as Peoples' Party, and also as Roman Catholic Party). Leader:

This party forms a Center of the Council for Free Czecho-(Note: slovakia)

- <u>Rapu</u>blikanska Strana Zemedelskeho a Malorolnickeho Lidu (The Republican Party of the Agriculturists and Small Farmers, also known by its former name, the Agrarian Party, and presently colloquially known as the Republican Party). Leader:
- Demokraticka Strana Slovenska (Slovak Democratic Party). Leader:

The above named two (2) parties form a "Right Wing" of the Council for Free Czechoslovakia). - (A-2)

- Politically active in the LUDWIGSBURG Area, but not officially recognized and not represented in the Council for Free Czechoslovakia are the following political parties:
 - Slovensky Social ni Vybor (Slovak Social Committee) headed 8. , and controlled from VATICAN by) and Slovensky A kcni Vybor (Slovak Action Committee) headed by from MUNICH, and controlled by from BUENOS AIKES, Argentina. (F-2)
 - b. Ceskoslovenska Narodne Democraticka Strana (The Czechoslovak National Democratic Party). Leaders: (presently residing in PARIS, France, and presently residing in Brazil.



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5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)



AR, I-3731, Region I, 66th CIC Det, 10 November 1949, Subject: Folitical Organizations and Activities of Czechoslovak Exiles

c. Ceskoslovenska Strana Zivnostenska (The Czechoslovak Eusinessmen's and Tradesmen's Party). Leaders:

presently residing in Lûndûn, and presently residing in PARIS. (F-3)

d. Prchale's Movement (Organization of General with his Headquarters in LONDON). This organization has approximately 250-300 adherents among the refugees in the DP camps in the LUDWIGSEURG Area, who hold memberships in the different political parties identified above. (F-3)

(Note: For comparative strength of the individual political parties, see Exhibit "C".)

- 6. The survey, as conducted in the Czechoslova. DP camps in the LUDWIGSEURG Area, and as shown in Exhibit "C", indicates that the parties represented in the Council for Free Czechoslovakia are the strongest political faction among the Czechoslovak refugees in this area. It is likely that a similar conclusion can be applied to other Czechoslovak camps in the US Zone. It is of interest to note, that the Czechoslovak National Democratic Party and the Czechoslovak Businessmen's Party are trying to get recognition of the Council for Free Czechoslovakia, and are seeking representation in that organization. The case of the Czechoslovak National Democratic Party is allegedly under advisement by the Council at present. (F-2)
- 7. Though there are signs indicating that a partial disagreement exists among the Right and Left wings of the Council for Free Czechoslovakia, the only party, or factions, opposing the Council as such are the Slovak dissident groups, headed by in the VATICAN, and by _______ in FUELOS Almas, Argentina. (F-3)
- 8. The list of Czech and Slovak publications is enclosed as Exhibit "D".
- 9. UNDEVELOPED LEADS AND FUTURE ACTION:

The activities of Czechoslovak Political Groups will be kept under observation. Exhibits - see attached list.

10. AGENT'S ROTES:

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Special Agent, CIC Cmdr, CE Team

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LIST OF EXHIBITS:

- EXILIT "A" English translation of Articles of Council for Free Czechoslovakia, and a list of Czechoslovak political parties, officially represented in the Council, and of those not recognized by the Council.
- EXEIBIT "E" List of names of members of the Council for Free Czechoslovakia.
- EXHIBIT "C" List of Czech and Slovak political parties active in the Czechoslovak DP camps in the LUDWIGSEURG Area, giving approximate number of members of each party.
- E.HIEIT "D" List of Czech and Slovak publication, which are, or were in circulation among the Czechoslovak refugees in the DP Camps in the LUDWIGSBURG Area.
- EXHIBIT "E" A copy of publication "Slobodne Slovensko".
- ELLIEIT "F" A copy of publication "FCI" Information Service of Free Czechoslovakia.
- EXHIBIT "G" A copy of publication "Svoboda" published in LUDWIGS-BURG by the Czechoslovak Committee of Political Refugees in Germany.
- EXHIBIT "H" Copy of publication "Doba".
- EXAIEIT "I" Copy of publication "Zpravy Ceske Narodni Skupiny v Zapadnim Nemecku (PRChALA'S paper).
- EXHIBIT "J" Copy of publication "Katolicka Obrana".
- EXHIBIT "K" Copy of publication "Blcha". -
- EXHIBIT "L" Copy of publication "Ceskoslovenske Noviny"
- EXHIEIT "M" Copy of publication "Svoboda" (non-political publication).

ARTICLES OF THE COUNCIL FOR FREE CZECHOSLOVAKIA (RADA SVOEODNEHO CESKOSLOVENSKA)

- Article 1: The Name. Hereby is organized Rada Svobodneho Ceskoslovenska (Council of Free Czechoslovakia) as a common Central Organization of Czechs and Slovaks.
- Exticle 2: The Aim. The aim of the Council for Free Czechoslovakia is to re-establish the independence of the CSR, the liberty within the republic, free and united Europe and World Order, founded on rights and justice.
- Tricle 3: The Means.1. To reach this objective, the Council of Free Czechoslovakia takes upon itself the following obligations: The unification of the Czechoslovak strength abroad for a struggle against Communism and Fascism, to carry this fight with the agreement of peoples at home (in the CSR), to defend the Czechoslovak interests, and to disseminate information about the aims and needs of the Czechoslovak Democracy. 2. To organize aid for the benefit of the Czechoslovak refugees, to take care of their social and existence security, and of their emigration to free countries.
- Article 4: Progress. In this undertaking the Czechs and the Slovaks are engaged as equal nations.
 - tricle 5: Membership. The Council for Free Czechoslovakia is composed of the personalities of the Czechoslovak public life who left the CSh because of their democratic and anti-Communistic convictions.
 - rticle 6: The acquisition and Annullment of Membership: The membership in the Council for Free Czechoslovakia is obtained by approval of four fifths (4/5) majority of the Executive Committee (Vybor) of the Council for Free Czechoslovakia after the determination that the prospective candidate has proved by his deeds his fidelity to the Czechoslovak Democratic principles (Convictions). The Executive Committee of the Council for Free Czechoslovakia has a right to cancel membership in the Council for Free Czechoslovakia on the basis of serious nature. The Executive Council takes a motion by unanimous decision. This decision must be reached by five sixths (5/6) of the members. The expelled has a right to appeal to a nine (9) members' commission of the named committee, composed of the members of the plenum (general membership) who are not the members of the Executive Committee. The member whose case is under consideration can not cast his vote. The details of the procedure are arranged according to the rules of (as ordered by) the Council.
- Article 7: Organization. To carry on its mission, the Council for Free Czechoslovakia has its representatives, these being located especially in the United States, Great britain, and France.

Exhibit "A"

Article 8: Executive Components. The Council for Free Czecho-slovakia has the following components:

- a. Plenum.
- b. Executive Committee (Vybor).
- c. Regional Groups (Oblastni Zbory).
- d. Board of Chairmen of the Council (Predsednictvo Rady).

Article 9: Plenum. Plenum of the Council for Free Czechoslovakia is composed of maximum 120 members. It makes decisions about the principles according to which action should be taken in reference to articles 2-3; it takes up matters pertaining to administrative matters of the Executive Committee (Nybor), Regional Groups (Oblastni Ebory) and of the board of Chairmen. It gives suggestions and advice to the Executive Committee, Regional Groups, and to the Ecard of Chairmen. It calls meetings of members of the Regional Groups, of the Council, and of the Board of Chairmen of the Council. From the nominated members of the Plenum, numbering 120, at least one third (1/3rd) must be Slovaks.

Article 10: VYEOR (Executive Committee). The Executive Committee of the Council for Free Czechoslovakia is composed of thirty (30) members, representatives of Czechoslovak political and public life. The members of the Executive Committee, unable to participate in the meetings because of unavoidable circumstances, can have themselves represented in the meetings by other members of the Council.

Article 11: Activity of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee sets the political principles and directives for the hoard of Chairmen, it elects the members of the board of Chairmen according to Article 5, it elects the chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, and other members of the board of Chairmen. It further elects the members of the nine (9) member Appeal Commission, makes decisions pertaining to initial suggestions taken up during the Plenum meetings, and makes decisions pertaining to information received from the Regional Groups.

Article 12: Oblstni Sbory Vyboru (Regional Groups of the Council). The Regional Groups of the Council are located in Great Fritain and France, and will be organized wherever the necessity demands. The members of the Regional Groups (Oblastni Zbory) are members of the Council. The Regional Groups elect their Chairmen from the members of the Council. The board of Chairmen should be selected on parity basis. The contact of the Regional Groups and their members with other components of the Council are governed by regulations set up by the Council, which is governed by the Executive Committee.

Article 13: The Board of Chairmen, of the Council for Free Czechoslovakia is composed of ten (10) members and two (2) secretaries,
who are members of the Board of Chairmen (the secretaries). At
least seven (7) members of the Board of Chairmen must by present
during their meetings. If a member of the Board of Chairmen is
unable to attend the meetings, he can have himself represented by
a member of the Council.

Article 14: Activities of the Board of Chairmen. The Board of Chairmen of the Council for Free Czechoslovakia acts in matters of political agenda, according to, and in compliance with regulations set forth by the Executive Committee. It concerns itself also with administration, financial, economic, social and information questions, when these are not specifically assigned to the Executive Committee. The Board of Chairmen also co-ordinates the activities of the Regional Groups.

Article 15: Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The Chairman of the Council for Free Czechoslovakia is an official representative of the Council. He calls and directs the meetings of the Loard of Chairmen, of the Executive Committee, and of the Flenum. He sees that the decisions reached and agreed upon by these components are carried out, and takes steps necessary to accomplish this. During his absence, the Chairman is represented by the Vice-Chairman who in turn will be of Slovak or Czech nationality. The Executive Committee (Vybor) will elect two (2) additional Vice-Chairmen for the Regional Groups in LOADON and PARIS, who will be given their respective special assignments.

rticle 16: Commission (Komise). A special Commission is selected to function with the Board of Chairmen and with the Regional Groups of the Council for Free Czechoslovakia. These members are usually selected from the members of the Council. The Commissions attached to the Board of Chairmen have the right to participate in (to sit on) the meetings of the components. They have advisory powers. The closing protocal pertains to decisions made during the discussions of suggestions for the Articles of the Council for Free Czechoslovakia:

- 1. The members of the Executive Committee bound themselves not to accept as a member of the Council of Free Czecho-slovakia any person against whom exist serious political objections. (Article 6).
- 2. The first Executive Committee of the Council for Free Czechoslovakia was selected in such a way, that each political party (Recognized by the Council) has three (3) representatives. In addition there are twelve (12) other members. From the total of thirty (30) members of the Committee there were eighteen (18) Czechs and twelve (12) Slovaks. (Article 10).

- 3. It is resolved that the secretaries are members of the Committee with equal rights. The Czechs and Slovaks are represented in equal numbers in the Board of Chairmen. (Article 13).
- 4. Some members of the Committee are reserving a right to bring out in the future a question before the meeting to have the Czechs and Siovaks alternating in the office of the Chairman. (Article 15).
- 5. To make any changes in the principles of the Articles of the Council, the decision must be reached by the majority of the Czech and Slovak members of the Committee.

The above stated Articles of Council for Free Czechoslovakia were agreed—upon during the meeting of the Council for Free Czechoslovakia which — Eook place approximately from 28 December 1948 to 15 January 1949 in FARIS, France. The following Czechoslovak Folitical Parties are presently represented in the Council for Free Czechoslovakia:

- Narodne Socialisticka Strana Ceskoslovenska. (The Czechoslovak National Socialist Party Party of presently residing in WASHINGTON, D.C.,
 member of this party is a Chairman of the Council for
 Free Czechoslovakia. Thirty three (33) members of this
 party are members of the Council for Free Czechoslovakia.
- ceskoslovenska Strana Socialne Demokraticka (The Czechoslovak Social Democratic Farty). It is headed by a former
 Czechoslovak Minister of Supply, () It has
 twenty two (22) representatives in the Council for Free
 Czechoslovakia.
- c. Slovenska Strana Slobody (The Slovak Liberty Party). Its alleged leader is Engineer () This party was founded after the termination of the War in 1945. It has seven representatives in the Council for Free Czechoslovakia. (The above three named parties were the right wing of the National Front.)
- d. Krestansko-Democraticka Strana (The Christian Democratic Party, formerly known as Ceskoslovenska Strana Lidova the Peoples' Party). The membership of this party is predominately Roman Catholic, and to considerable degree is controlled by Roman Catholic clergy. It is headed by () It has twenty-two (22) representatives in the Council for Free Czechoslovakia.
- e. hepublikanska Strana Zemedelskeho a Malorolnickeho Lidu (The Republican Party of the Agriculturists and Small Farmers). This party is also known by its abbreviated names, the Republican, or Agrarian Party. It is headed by () It has twenty-six (26) representatives in the Council for Free Czechoslovakia:



f. Demokraticka Strana Slovenska (The Slovak Democratic Party). It is headed by (______) presently residing in the USA. It has thirty-four (34) representatives in the Council for Free Czechoslovakia.

The additional following political parties, though not recognized as such by the Council for Free Czechoslovakia, are represented in the Council on the alleged basis of a principle, that such recognition might be forthcoming in the future. The persons representing these parties are members of the Council because of their prominence and influence in the Czechoslovak political and public life, and not as recognized representatives of these parties.

g- Ceskoslovenska Strana Zivnostenska (Czechoslovak Party of Businessmen). Represented by () though on the membership list of the Council, () is listed as a sember of the Christian-Democratic Party.

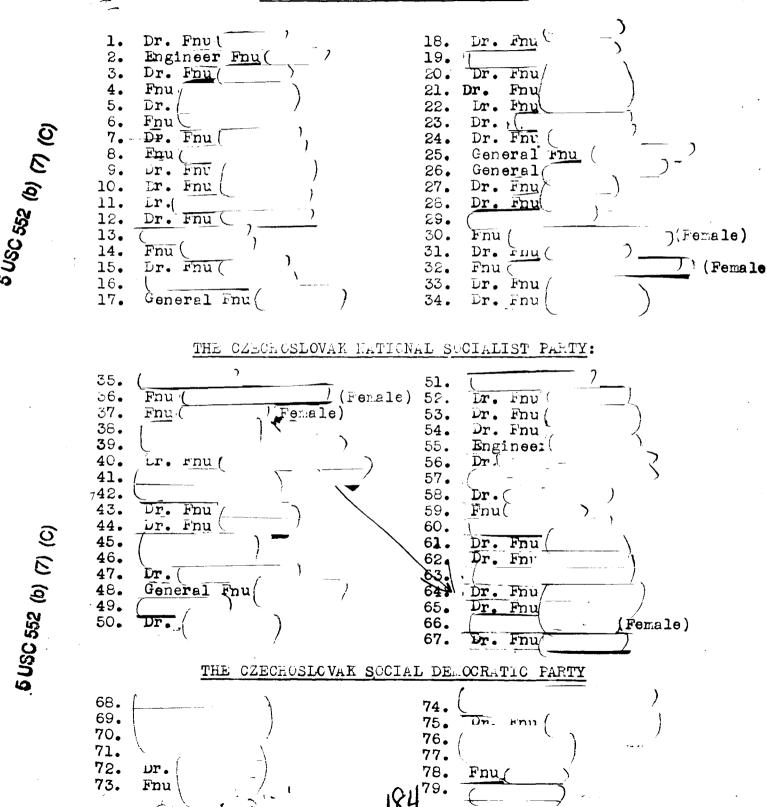


h. Ceskoslovenska Strana Lemokraticka (The Czechoslovak National Democratic Party). Allegedly represented by though on the membership list of the Council for Free Czechoslovakia, his listed as being a member of the Agrarian Party. At the end of September 1949, during the Council's meeting in PARIS, France, the application for recognition of this party was allegedly taken under advisement by the Council.

There are an additional thirty-two (32) members listed as the members of the Council. This include seven (7) former Generals, two (2) Colonels, one (1) Lt. Colonel, and one (1) Captain of the Czechoslovak Army.

NEMBERSHIP LIST OF THE COUNCIL FOR FREE CZECHOSLOVAKIA (This organization maintains its Headquarters in WASHINGTON, D.C., with Franch Offices in LOWDON and PARIS)

THE SLOVAK DEMOCRATIC PARTY:



```
85. (
           80.
               Dr. Fnu (
                                                     86.
           81.
           92.
                                                     87.
               General rnu(
           83.
                                                     88.
                                                           Dr. Fnu
6 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)
                                                     89.
                                                          Dr. Fnu
           84.
                             THE CHRISTIAN-DEMOCRATIC PARTY
                             (Formerly Mown as PECFLES! PARTY-
                              The ROMAN CATHOLIC PARTY)
           90.
                Dr.
                                                          101.
           91.
                                                          102.
                 Dr. rnu
           92.
                 Dr. Fnu
                                                          103.
                                                                Dr. (
           93.
                Lr. Fnu
                                                          104.
                Dr. Fnu
           94.
                                                          1C5.
           95.
                                                          106.
           96.
                                                          107.
                rnu (
           97.
                          ) (Allegedly rember of the
                                                          108.
                                                                major Fnu
                   Eusinessmen Party)
                                                          109.
           98.
                                                          110.
                 Dr. Fnu
           99.
                                      (Female)
                                                          111.
          100.
                                                          112.
                             THE REPUBLICAN FARTY OF ACRICULTURISTS AND
                             Shall Familia
                             (Republikanska Strana Zemedelskeho a Malorolnickeho
                              Lidu - also colloquially referred to as the
                              AGRAMIAN or BEFUBLICAN FARTY).
         113.
                ir.
                                                          130.
                                                                Fnu
         114.
                Dr. Fnu
.6 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)
                                                          131.
         115.
                Fnu
                                                                Allegealy member of the
         116.
                                                                Czechoslovak National
         117.
                                                                Democratic Party
                Fnu (
         118.
                                 (Female)
                                                          132.
                                                                Engineer (
         119.
                                                          133.
         120.
                                                          1:4.
         121.
                                                          135.
         122.
                עת. בחע
                                                          136.
                                                                Dr. Fnu
         123.
                                                         137.
                Br. rnu
                                                                Dr. Fnu
         124.
                                                         138.
         125.
                Fajor Fnu
                                                         139.
                                                                Dr. Fnu
         126.
                Colonel
                                                          140.
                                                                Engineer rnv
         127.
                Dr.
                                                                Dr. Fnu (
                                                          141.
         128.
                Fnu
                                                          142.
                                                                Dr.
         129.
                Fnu
                                                          143.
                                                          144.
                                                                Engineer Fnu
                                                          145.
                                                                Lt. Col.
```

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

MINEERS OF THE COUNCIL NOT LISTED AS LEBERS REPRESENTING THE INDIVIDUAL POLITICAL PARTIES

```
146.
                Former Member of the Parliament of
                                                        the
                                                            CSR
147.
      Dr. Fnu
                                                             11
                           Ħ
                                 11
                                     11
                                             11
148.
      Dr. Fnu
                                                         u
                                             Ħ
                                                             ti
      Dr. Fnu
149.
150.
      Dr. Fn
151.
      Dr.
                                                             11
                                 Ħ
152.
      Dr. Filu
                                                             11
     Dr. Fnu
153.
154.
                        Not member of Parliament
155.
                       Former Lember of the Parliament of the CSR.
          Fnu
     THE FORMER CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY OFFICERS, ME BENS OF THE COUNCIL
      General Phu
156.
157.
      General Inv
158.
      General Fnu
159.
      General Fnu
100.
      General Fnu
161.
      Colonel of the Air Force, Fnu/
162.
      Colonel of the Air Force, Fnu
163.
      General Fnu
164.
      Capt. Fnu
165.
      Lt. Col. Fru
166.
      General Fnu
MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL WHOLE POLITICAL AFFILEATION HAS HUT DETERINE
167.
      Engineer Fnu(
168.
169.
170.
171.
172.
173.
      Dr.
174.
175.
                        (Farmer)
176.
177.
                     ormer members of the Parliament of the CSR.
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FOLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS -- EXHIBIT "C".

The political division among the Czechoslovak refugees in the DP Camps in the LUDWIGSBURG Area, and a comparative strength of individual political parties as it existed on approximately 30 September 1949: From the total number of 3,003 registered refugees, there were 363 persons under 18 years of age and an additional eighty (80) persons of undetermined nationality (Sudeten Germans and citizens of Sub-Carpathian Ukraine now occupied by the USSR). On 30 September 1949 there were 2,560 persons who were either politically active, or who were potential political material open to explcitation by active political parties. The comparative strength in number of persons, and in the relative percentages, is indicated below.

FOL	ITIGAL PARTY	NUMBER OF PLASORS	<u> %</u>
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	The Czechesl. National Social, Farty. The Republican Party. Separatist Slovaks. Christian Democratic Party. National Democratic Farty. Social Democratic Party. The Businessman's Party. Slovak Democratic Party.	310	12.2% 8.2% 7.8% 5.2% 4.8% 4.8% 2.4% 2.2% 37.1%
	Total	2560 persons	100%

12. There are approximately 250 to 300 persons in the Czechoslovak DP Camps in the LUDWIGSEURG Area who are members of () group. Eccause a majority of them belong to the other political parties listed above, they are not included in the above table as a bona-fide political party. however, it is noticable that the number of adherents of () Group has considerably increased lately.

Exhibite "C"

...

Folitical Organizations.

EX IEIT "D"

List of Czech and Slovak Publications circulating among the Czechoslovak Refugees in the LUDWIGSBURG Area.

- 1. The "Informator". Published by Slovak Democratic Party in the Arsenal Kaserne, LUDwIGSEURG.
- Ceskoslovensky Sokol v Exilu. (The Czechoslovak SChCL in Exile). Czechoslovak National Socialist Party. Editor: Engineer () Printed in LUDWIGSEURG.
- 4. Slobodne Slovensko (Free Slovakia). Printed by (
 Group in LAWIGSEVAG. The first page, bearing the name of the paper is printed in MULICA (Exhibit "E").
- 5. "F.C.I" Information Service of Free Czechoslovakia Informacni Sluzba Svobodneho Ceskoslovenska. Carries bi-lingual title. Edited in LCNDCN, Lngland and in LULWIGSBURG, Germany. Address: Information Service of Free Czechoslovakia, Loubch, Reg. No. 663.422. Edited by Camp Edition: Information and Enquiries Free Czechoslovak Journalists in Germany, "Jaegernof", LUDWIGSEUNG, 14a, Germany. (Exhibit "F")
- 6. Listy z Nemecka (Letters from Germany). Prints emigration information. Editor: () Jaegerhof Kaserne, LUD. IGSBURG.
- 7. Ceskoslovensky Zivnostnik (The Czechoslovak Tradesman). National Socialist. Editor: Engineer ()LUCATGSTURG. Printed in England and mailed to Germany.
- 8. Zpravodaj Ceskoslovenske Emigrace (Reporter of the Czechoslovak Emigration) National Socialist Party. Editors: () and () FARIS, France. Address: #46 BD, Saint German, PARIS V.
- 9. Svobodny Zitrek (Tommorow of Freedom). National Socialist. Editor: PARIS, France.
- 10. CAS (TIME). National Soc islist. Editor: (Published in LONDON, England.

Exhibit "D"

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

11. Politicky Zivnostnik (Political Tradesman). The Eusinessmen's Party. Editors: () and Fnu ()

12. Navrat. (The Return). Published in PARIS, France. Editor: (Female), and allegedly financed

- 13. Narod (The Nation). Published in LCADCH, England, 118 Sutherland Ave. Editor: (
- 14. Svoboda (The Freedom). Published by the Central Commission of the Czechoslovak Refugees in the Arsenal Kaserne, LUD./IGSEURG. (Exhibit "G")
- 15. Elcha (The Flea). Published by Group in MUNICH. Stopped publication at present. (Exhibit "R").
- 16. Integral. Allegedly published by () Group from MONICH.
- 17. Nase Hlasy (Our Voices). National Democratic Party.
- 18. Skutecnost (The Reality). Address: Case Postale, 393 Geneve, Sland, Suisse.
- 19. Doba (Era). Fublished by Ustredni Svaz Ceskoslovesnkych Studentu v Exilu (Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Students in Exile). (Exhibit "E")
- 20. Apravy Ceske Narodni Skupiny v Zapadnim Nemecku (News of the Czech National Group in Western Germany). Published by PACHALA Group at MUNICH, Lavaria, Editor: (Ex.ibit "I")
- 21. Katolicka Obrana (The Catholic Defense). Published monthly. Address: MUNICH, Dachauerstrasse 9.-H. (Exhibit "J")
- 22. "Svoboda" Nepoliticky Tydenik cs. Pomocneho Vyboru (Nemecko) (Liberty the non-political weekly of the Czechoslovak Aid Committee in Germany. Fublished in FRANKFURT. Address: FrankFurt a/M; Holbeinstrasse 48. (It has not been ascertained whether it is still published). (Exhibit "M")

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)



Political Organizations and Activities of Czech Exiles

4 October 1949

D-258339 XII-930.2

1. Reference is made to IRS, Region XII, Headquarters 7970th CIC Group, subject Political Organizations and Activities of Czech Exiles, file D-258339, dated 23 September 1949.

2. SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION:

RECOLDED

3. PRESENT INVESTIGATION:

Politically, Czech activity is at a low evo in the raire of Region XII.

Political parties represented in the local Czechoslovak population are carry-overs from those existing in CSR before March 1948. The general attitude toward these organizations is characterized by apathy; the only party which is at all vigorous is a comparatively new one known as the Agrarian Party. Camp elections in local Czech DP installation failed to arouse the interest of more than forty (40) percent of the inmates. The loose conduct of these elections and the low number of persons voting preclude any accurate estimate of political interest on a basis of age, education, or date of arrival. Figures and data presented in subsequent paragraphs are based on camp census figures which over a period of several months showed an average presence of 900-1.000 Czechs and 200-400 Slovaks.

- a. Elections at the LECHFELD (M49/Y26) Czech DP Camp in June 1949 showed the following results (with an average of 1,000 Czechs in camp and of these approximately 500 taking part in the elections):
 - (1) *NARODNI SOCIALISTICKA (NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY) or the *BENES group gained about 20% of votes case; actual number of votes received was ninety-eight (98).
 - (2) SOCIALNI DEMOKRACIE (SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY) drew about 28% of all votes cast; actual number of votes received was fifty-nine (59). (This party, supposedly cooperating with the Labor Party in England, attempts to help its 125 members in matters of emigration, food packages, etc.)
 - (3) LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE (PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC PARTY) combined with the then newly-formed Agrarian Party polled 12.7% or 67 votes. The PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC PARTY is almost non-existent; the local organization is headed by a _______ The Agrarian Party although small is the best organized political group and is directed by a ______ This party is the youngest in the local area.
 - (4) CESKA NARODNI SKUPINA (CZECH NATIONAL GROUP) directed by the PRCHALA government-in-exile commands the greatest support. This party polled 159 or about 37% of all votes cast. The local leader is a () who is assisted by an organizer, one

() and (CIC Gp., Region XII

7970

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ON /S MARCH 99
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1R

.5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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CIC Region XII 4 October 1949 Subject: Political Organizations and Actitities of Czech Exiles File No: D-258339 XII-930.2 Continued

- b. Slovak political interest is more intense than that exhibited by their Czech fellow inmates. Of a Slovak population consisting of not more than 400 at least 390 took part in camp elections. The Slovaks are divided into two (2) parties and the election results were approximately as follows:
 - (1) DEMOCRATIC SLOVAKS who favor a united Czechoslovakia polled 213 votes; about 60% of the total votes cast.
 - (2) TSEPARATISTS who desire an independent Slovak Republic received 177 or about 40% of the total votes cast.
- 4. A new party known as CESKE KRESTANSKI SOCIALNI HNUTI (CLECH CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY) has appeared recently among the local Czechs at the HOCHFELD Camp. This party lists its address as 41 Margravin Gardens, LONDON W6. Party principles include renunciation of the mass-enslavement typical of capitalism and Communism, and adoption of the Christian, social ideals as set-forth in the papal encyclicals THERUM NOVARUM and THOUADRAGESIMO ANNO. The CZECH CHRISTIAN SOCIAL-IST PARTY represents itself to be a reformed version of the LIDOVE DEMOKRACIE and aligns itself politically with the PRCHALA movement.
- 5. The Council of Free Czechoslovakia mentioned in the reference cited in paragraph 1 was also given notice in the PRAVY CESKE NARODNI SKUPINY (BULLETIN OF THE CLECH NATIONAL GROUP), issue of 31 August 1949, page 7. The BULLETIN OF THE CLECH NATIONAL GROUP is published weekly at NLUDWIGSBURG (L49/S03). The ar-And a representing the VYBOR ticle stated that a (SVOBODNA CESKOSLOVENSKA (COUNCIL FOR FRE CZECHOSLOVAKIA), had spoken at the Czech DP Camp at MURNAU (M48/Y50) in the latter part of July 1949.
- 6. No legal or illegal publications are known to be published in this Region. Sources have reported that about twenty (20) Czech and Stovak publications of various kinds are circulated in this Region. The only publications brought to the attention of the undersigned agents are the following:
- a. AINTEGRAL, published by the Free Czech Grusaders, BAD REICHENHALL ... (N48/281) Postragernd Bayern.
- b. ASVOBODNE SLOVENSKO, published by Free Slovakia, LUDWIGSBURG, Postlagernd, U. S. Zone, Germany,
- c. ZPRAVY CESKE NARODNI SKUPINY, BULLETIN OF THE CZECH NATIONAL GROUP, Western Germany edition, distributed by THUNICH (MA9/Y85). Postfach 9.
 - 7. UNDEVELOPED LEADS AND FUTURE ACTION:
- a. Interviews with prominent Czech personalities will be made in an effort to develop further information.
- b. Czech publications will be scanned for mention of any activities referred to in paragraph 1.

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5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)





CIC Region XII 4 October 1949 Subject: Political Organizations and Activities of Czech Exiles File No: D-258339 XII-930.2 Continued

8. AGENT'S NOTES AND COMMENTS:

a. Information contained in this report has been collected since May 1949. In the period 2-4 October 1949 this data has been rechecked with various sources to confirm or supplement facts presented herein.

SOURCE:

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (D)

EVALUATION: C-2

APPROVED:

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

Capt, Inf. S-2/S-3

DISTRIBUTION:
(3) Hq 7970th CIC Gp

(1) File

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	AGENT REPORT	
1. NAME	OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT	2. DATE SUBMITTED
The	CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FARTY IN EXIL	LE 22 April 1949
-		3. CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.
	5 USC 552 (b) (7) (D)	I-16677
1. REPO	The information as it appears in Exhibit "A", Czechoslovak National Democratic Farty, was of present members of the party	btained from and
2.	At present, the views of the party are being of NARODU (The Nation) which is in the second y circulates in mimeographed form, and is edited (See Exhibit "B"). (F-3	year of its publication. It
* .	The contents of the enclosed copy of the period advocates non-partisan rather than partisan por Czechoslovak Council in Exile, the majority of United States. It stands against the separation republic (from Bohemia and Moravia). (A-1)	olitical representation in the whose members are presently in the
4.	AGENT'S NOTES:	
	a. It is known to this agent that, prior to I reputation of leaning towards fascism. Ir was allegedly well founded. The party in Czechoslovakia as a party of the Bourgeois	n some instances, this reputation general was regarding in
	b. The party was, from its very beginning, un and intensely nationalistic.	ncompromisingly anti-Communistic •

SOURCE: As indicated

EVALUATION: As indicated

⁵USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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ON 5 MARCH 99
BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO
AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1R

APPROVED:

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

opecial Agent, CIC AGENT IN CHARGE

EXHIBITS: "A" - Summary of the History of the Czechoslovak National Democratic Party (English)

"B" - Copy of Periodical "NAROD" (The Nation) (Orig only in Czech)

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

Special Agent, CIC

7970th CIC Group, Region I

t, CIC

WD-AGO FORM 341

ONF ENTIAL

SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Prior to 1914, the "STATOPRAVNI STRANA" (Party Edvocating State Rights) was led by Dr. Karel KRAMAR, a Czech national and a lawyer by profession. After the formation of the Czechoslovak State (November 1918), this party set for itself a new platform, fitting the changed political conditions. In 1919, the name of this party was changed to CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The party's platform stands for national self-determination, and its policy is to defend the right of private ownership of property, free enterprise and religious freedom.

Buring the war of 1914-1918, the leadership of the party was in the hands of Dr. Karel KRAMAR, later a Premier in the Czechoslovak government: Dr. Alois RASIN, later a Minister of Finance; and The above-stated men were sentenced to death by the Austro-Hungarian courts for treason. However, this execution was not carried out apparently because of the possible internal strife which would likely have resulted from that action. After the death of the Emperor Franz Joseph, his successor, Emperor Charles, commuted the death sentence and ordered the men to be released from prison. However, their citizenship rights were not restored to them. (With the exception of Dr. RASIN, all the men escaped abroad to France.)

At the beginning of October 1918, Dr. KRAMAR journeyed to GENEVA, Switzerland as one of the representatives of the Czech National Council which held its session in that city. The result of this meeting was that, on 28 October 1918, a bloodless revolution took place in the lands of Bohemia, Moravia, and Slovakia, then part of the Austro-Hungerian Empire, and the Republic of Czechoslovakia came into existence. The Czechoslovak National Democratic Party intended to place Dr. KRAMAR's name on the list of presidential candidates but he refused this nomination, apparently not wishing to run against the late president Thomas Garigue MASARYK. However, he became the first Premier of the newly established republic.

Prior to his return to Czechoslovakia in 1918, Dr. KRAMAR spent some time in Russia, and married a woman of Russian nationality. The visit to that country evidently embittered Dr. KRAMAR to such a degree (details are unknown to this agent) that he opposed, violently, the establishing of any ties between the USSR and Czechoslovakia. This stand was accepted by the Czechoslovak National Democratic Party, and became one of the party policies. Dr. KRAMAR's opposition to the USSR government is well known. During the PARIS Four Powers! Conference which took place in the beginning of 1919, Dr. KRAMAR, as one of the representatives of the Czechoslovak government to that conference, stated to the delegates representing the Four Powers that the time to fight Marxism and Communism is right now. (1919) This demand was likely motivated by the fact that, at this time, the newly formed government of the USSR was refusing to allow 160,000 Czechoslovak Legionaires to return to their hogieland. (These men eventually returned to Czechoslovakia after having fought their way from the European part of the USSR across Siberia, finally reaching VLADIVOSTOK, from which they returned home.) Dr. KRAMAR further asked that the French General take action against the USSR, employing the armies of the Four Powers, stating that if this action shall not be taken, communism will spread throughout

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EXHIBIT "A"

Europe.

,:

Allegedly, as a direct result of his appeal for the armed intervention against the USSR, an attempt to assassinate Dr. KRAMAR was made by the son of a Socialist member of the Czechoslovak government, one _______ This attempt was not successful. However, another prominent member of the party, Dr. Alois RASIN, at that time the Minister of Finance of Czechoslovakia, was assassinated (approx 1924) by one _______ who allegedly admitted that he was influenced in this act by the socialist-communist propaganda. ______ was sentenced to life imprisonment. He was allegedly released from prison after the termination of World War II, and today resides in Czechoslovakia, having changed his Czech name to a Russian name ________

Dr. RASIN, the first Minister of Finance of Czechoslovakia, is generally credited with averting the economic crash in Czechoslovakia after the termination of World War I.

Attime, the party opposed the policies of President and quite frequently opposed and publicly criticized the international policies, of the then Foreign Minister

In 1934, when the question of the recognition of the government of the USSR was debated by the Czechoslovak government, Dr. KRAMAR, on behalf of the party opposed the recognition. This was a turning point in Dr. KRAMAR's political career. From that time, the National Democratic Party opposed almost all decisions which were made at the "HRAD" (HRADCANY CASTIE), the official residence of the presidents of Czechoslovakia.

In anticipation of the coming elections in 1935 (decision was to have been made to determine the should be nominated as a successor to the ailing the already had suffered two (2) heart attacks, and was unable to carry the duties office), the Czechoslovak National Democratic Party joined forces with the MARDENI LIGA" (National Teague), a political party led by and the MARDENI LIGA" (National Infication Party). This party formed a block with the MARDENI" (National Unification Party). This party formed a block with the MARDENI STRANA" (The Agrarian Party), hoping to select an impartial candidate nowever, the Agrarian Party insisted on naming its own candidate. This choice was violently attacked by the left wing political parties (Communists and Social Democrats). The outcome was that no candidate of the National Democratic Party was nominated and the party suffered defeat at the polls. In 1938, the two (2) joined parties (CIDF and the MATIONAL LEAGUE) again split, and the Czechoslovak National Democratic Party resumed its old name.

One year later (1939) the Czechoslovak National Democratic Party was dissolved by the Nazi occupation authorities, and a number of its members were executed or sent to concentration camps.

Amongst the first victims executed by the Nazis in 1939 in RUZYNSKE Kasarny (RUZYN Kaserne) near PRAGUE were members of this party, including Dr. MATOUSEK, Dr. KLIMA, Fnu PLETAL, Dr. Ladislaw RASIN (related as Dr. RASIN, one of the founders of the party); and members of the government, Engineer HIOUSEK, Dr. RAISL, Dr. HAIN and Dr. MATOUSEK. Thousands of the party members perished during the Nazi occupation in the concentration camps and by execution.

EXHIBIT MAH

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After the termination of World War II, the chances of the open survival of the party were practically nil. No member of this party was appointed to any governmental post or to a representation in the delegation which was negotiating the future course of the government policy. This meeting became known as KOSICKY PROGRAM (named after the city KOSICE where it was held). During this meeting in KOSICE, at the insistence of the representatives of the Communist and National Socialist members, the Czechoslovak National Democratic Party was not granted a recognition as a government-sanctioned party, and its reorganization was forbidden.

This was followed by the personal persecution of the former functionaires of the party, and not long afterward, persecution of all who formerly held a membership in the CNDP. This was due to the fact that the majority of its members were of the more prosperous class of the population, including the intelligentsia, business men, factory owners and industrialists, being those persons—who had always owned property, or held responsible positions. Their properties were confiscated as a result of a law known as the "KONFISKACNI DEKRET" (Confiscation Degree) which originated with and was passed on the insistence of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.—

The party, before its dissolution in 1939 by the Nazi authorities used to publish its own daily newspaper, the NARODNI LISTY" (The National Bulletin). On 5 May 1945, (known as the Day of the PRAGUE Revolution), this newspaper first appeared on the streets in PRAGUE. Immediately after its appearance on the streets of PRAGUE, the Communists seized the printing plant "CESKA AKCIOVA TISKARNA" (Czech Printing Plant) on Lutzova street where the newspaper was published. This plant was confiscated immediately, and today the Communist newspaper, the ZEMEDEISKE NOVINY (Agricultural News), is being published there.

Buch

Dr. Jaroslay PREISS, a functionaire of the party died, allegedly after mistreatment at the hands of the Communists.

The following functionaires of the Czechoslovak National Democratic Party remain presently in Czechoslovakia:

(1) Former Minister _____ ho held a post as a Minister of Railroads, Posts, and Communications

2) Dr. Professor former Minister of Finance

(3) Engineer former Minister of Trade

(4) former member of the government

former member of the government and editor-in-chief of the former party newspaper, the "NARODNI LISTY".

EVALUATION: F-2

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EXHIBIT "A"

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POLITIKA A ZÁSADY

Politika je boj o moc. Každý však, kdo se věnuje politické činnosti by si měl odpověděti na otázku proč tiní, k jakému účelu chce získati moc. Činí tak, aby uplatnil svou vlastní osobu aby se zmocnil panování nad jinými a mohl zasahovatí všemocně do jejich osudů, či koná to proto, aby slouže celku uskutečnoval zásady v něž věří Každý politik zápasí o moc, ale moc sama o šobe nerdže býti cílem. Je toliko prostředkem Chceme ji mítl, abychom mohli uplatnití zásady, jež považujeme za správné a které jsou nám drahé. Měla by cenu moc nabytá za cenu opuštění těchto zásad?

Zajisté, velmi často lze získati něco, co-se jer podobá moci, zradou zásad. Nikdy však nelze tak získati moc opravdovou, neboť, jaká je to moc, ktorá znamená-li bezmocnost právě tam, kde jde o zásady, jež vyznáváme, ši vyznávat předstíráme? To není druh moci, o kterou usikuje politik, je to jen paskvil moci, který postačí karieristovi.

Zajisté, za cenu zrady zásad lze získati mežnost posílati volpurce do konsentračních, či jak se tosu dnes říká do pracovních nebo do výchovných báborů a lze ušvědřovati poslušným věrným teplá místečka Noptejme, se, zda je to mravné. Stojí však toto zdání, moci za zradu? Nepamatujeme, že kati, i žalářníci a jejich pomocníci kráčí nevyhnutélně jednoho dne na popraviště, kčiojsou odhozeni na smetiště?Dějiny nuského a jiného bolševictví, německého nacismu a italského mašismu jsou plny příkladů, jak pomí je jící je mog odvozená od tyrana a zakoupená zradou na zásadách. Komunse nechce studovati dějiny cizí, at se zahloubá nad dějinami Národní fronty Čechi a Slováků, počaté za války v Londýně, potracené v Moskvě a pokřtěné v Košicich Kde je moc oportunistů, vykoupená zradou zásad a slavnostních slibů? Kolik a těch někdejších držitelů toho co

pošetile považovali za moc, je dnes v emigraci a pojidá chléb z milosti, i když je třeba opatřen pomazán-kou ze záhadných zdrojů?

Ne vždy se dostane za zradu tento ošidný druh moci. Vypočítavci, kteří nedovedou dobře počítati, dostanou někdy za zradu jen zdání moci. Pak mohou jen planě vyhrožovat svým odpůrcům a oblažovati své poslušné věrné jen sliby, jež nebudou moci vyplniti nikdy. Nemusíme jít detoje úbychom viděli dospělé lidi, kteří si hrají na vládu, jako malé děti na vojáky.

Moc zavírati lidi a kupovati duše nemá ceny. Jodiná moc, která je hodna obětí je ta,která umožní uskutečnovati zásady-aniž by bylo potřebí zavírati lidi a kupovati duše. Paskvil moci, koupený zradou zásad je vždy přeplacen, protože opravdovou moc lze získa-ti toliko věrností k zásadám. Zradou zásad ztratíme všechno, dokonco i možnost získati jednoho dne opravdovou moc. Zradou zásad ztrácíme možnost udržeti si dokonce i to žalostné zdání moci, jež tak mnozí zaměňují za moc skutečnou. Kdo se vzdal zásad ztratil svou hlavní oporu a je vydán na milost a nemilost svých pánů. Ze služebníka lidu a svého přesvědčení se stává otrokem tyrana, jemuž se zaprodal. Osudy milců jsou žalostné. I když jsou milci zistanou je nom átroky. Toto poučení se táhne již od dob nejstarších. "Historie je nejlepší učitelkou lidstva", napsal jeden moudrý muž, ale má tu vadu, že se z ní nikdo nechce učit.

Politika je bud veřejnou činností konanou v zájmu celku, nebo živností, provozovanou v sobeckém zájmu je to právě poměr k zásadám, věrnost či nevěrnost jim, co rozhodne o tom, zda jsme oddanými služebníky národa, či živnostenskými provozovateli řemesla ne právě nejpočestnějšího. Někdy bývá teneto rozdíl poněkud zastřen, není vždy vidět, na první pohled do které kategorie kdo patří. Doba zkoušek však vždy zničí každé předstírání. Dnes je to vidět

jasně a přesně. Každý z nás, kdo se oddal politice, veliký nebo malý, vůdce či vedený, každý z nás musí volit: zásady, nebo zdání moci. A každý z nás volí neodvolatelně. Kdo zradil, zůstane trvale zrádcem. V dobách, jako jsou dnešní, se nedává nikomu rozhřešení a nelze získati odpustky.

ČEŠI A SLOVÁCI

Jedním z nejpalčivějších a nejosudovějších problémů, před něž jsme postavení, je poměr Čechů a Slováků. Je to otázka zásadní. Narazíme na ni při prvním slovu, které proneseme. Chceme obnovu svobodného státu. Má to býti Československo, Česko-Slovensko, nebo stát český a stát slovenský? Než začneme mluvit, než se odhodláme předkládati nějaké programy a požadavky, musíme vědet co chceme.

Rok emigrace je dost dlouhá doba, aby se politická emigrace vyjádřila o této věci, nebo aby alespon stanovila jasně zásady, jak se má problém řešit. Avsak kromě čuležité diskuse o tom, jak veliké zastoupení se má dostati slovenské demokratické straně v. tom, co si říká Rada svobodného Českos ovenska a co by se mě lo nazývati mnohem případněji Ústřední akční výbor Národní fronty obnovené v exilu; nezavadil nikdo o slovenský problem vážně. Zastánci napresté nezávislosti Slovenska preklamovali svůj program nesmlouvavě. Zastánci jednotného Československa vyhlásili svůj program stejně nesmlouvavě. A obě skupiny, ač se ve všem rozcházejí, v jednom se shodují: s odparci a pochybovači se nemluví "Separatisté" jsou pro bentralisty "zrádci, centralisté" jsou pro "separatisty" imperialisty. A ten, kdo mluví o problematice věci a nabádá ku zkoumání problému pez vášně a zaujetí, je zrádcem pro obě strany. Kdo nepřijímá "Mlášený program je kacířenjak ohavným kacířem je ten, kdo nechce přijmouti ani jeden ani druhý program bez zkoumání a uvažování! "Centralistě v něm spatřují stejného zrádce, jako jsou v

jejich ocích separatisté, protože nepřijímá slepě centralistický program. Separatisté pak v něm spatřují stejného imperialistu, jakými jsou po jejich názoru "centralisté", protože nepřijal bez odkladu jejich program za neomylné evangelium. Myslící člověk se stane snadno kacířem a "uchylkou", v Moskvě jako v emigračním Londýně. A kdyby emigrační velcí inkvisitoři měli k ruce SNB, bylo by to stejně nebezpečné. Na stěstí v Britannii přestali promásledovati lidi samostatně a odchylně myslící před staletími a hněv půbouřených neomylníků může jeh vzbuzovat utrpný usměv. Člověk se jeh diví, proč bylo kdysi telik povyku nad dogmatem o papežské neomylnosti ve věci víry a mravů, když je dnes svět pln politických papežíčků, neomylných ve všem, i v největších pošetilěstech.

Politická emigrace, neschopná a neochotná řešiti základní problém budoucnosti svého národa, má ovšem jednu omluvu. Dvacet let trvání Československé republiky nevyřešilo otázku a ani se o to vážně nepokusilo. Po dvacet let jsme chodili po špičkách okelo tohoto problému/ a okolo mnoha jiných/jako kočka okolo herké kaše a zavírali pečlivě oči před nepříjemnými skutečnostmi. Bvacet let takovéhoto postupu dokáže každý problém toliko přiostřiti a vyhrotiti a dvacet let takové výchovy- a protože od té doby uplynulo již dalších deset let, můžeme mluvit vlastně o třicetiletí -není právě nejlepší průpravou k řešení obtížných problémů. Maučili jsme se přijímati slepě dogmata. Nyní jsme nucení myslet a "myslet bolí", jak říkal Masaryk. Zejména toho, kdo se nikdy myslet nenaučil.

II.

Začněme otázkou. Existuje vůbec nějaký slovenský problém? Nebyl poměr Čechů a Slováků vyřešen již jednou pro vždy? Není tu pittsburská deklarace, deklarace svatomartinská, ustava z r. 1920, ustavní změna z 1938, proklamace slovenského státu, ustavní dekrety londýnské a pražské, Moskevská dohoda, Košická deklarace a ústavní změny po 1945, včetně proklamací Ná-

rodní fron v jojích růzůých obněnách kolik je tu dokumentů, jež autoritativně a na věčné časy řešily poměr Čechů a Slováků? Lze mluvit o problému, když je t tu tolik lidí, kteří popírají jeho jsoucnost a označují přímo za zločin připustit, že by se o něm mohlo uvažovat?

Nelze však popříti, že i mezi těmi, kteří vášnivě prohlašují, že tu není žádného problému, jscu velmi značné rozpory o tom, které ze starých řešení je správné. A je zde mnoho lidí, kteří dokazují, že žádné z nich správné není. Okolnost však, že je zde tolik protichůdných receptů, z nichž každý vznáší nárok na samospasitelnost, je nejlepším důkazem toho, že je zde problém a že nebyl dosud vyřešen. Tam, kde není problémů, tam není sporů, protože není o co se příti.

Dokud na př. panovalc obecné přesvědčení o tom, že země je jakási placka. nebylo sporů, protože tu nebyl žádný problém. Tehdy bylo jasné a samozřejmé, že svět končí někde u španělských břehů a za britskými Tstrovy. Byly jen jakési pochybnosti o tom, zda je tento konec světa vrouben ohněm, nebo zda tam žijí lvi, či zda je tam prostá a jednoduchá propast. Pak se však objevilo, že se tato představa, daná, samo zřejmá, na kterou nám nikdo nesmí sahat, jaksi neshoduje s některými poznanými skutečnostmi a rázem se vynořil problém: je země plochá, nebo je to koule? Velmi mnozí lidé problašovali důrazně, že tohle všechno je nesmysl a zločin, protože tahle věc je přece již dávno vyřešena a mluvit o pro-blému jen mate lidi. Dovolávali se různých knih, slavných lidí a když to nepomohlo také policie. A to se opakovalo a opakuje vždy, když zavadíte o věc, o které lidé nechtějí nebo nedovedou uvažovati. Žádný problém však nebyl až dosud výřešen tím, že se popřela jeho existence, právě tak, jako nezmizí propast, do které se řítíme-tím, že zavřeme oči.

Názory, obecně přijímané jako neotřesitelné pravdy nejsou nikdy zajištěny před tím, že je jednoho dne někdo nevyvrátí a nepotře. To by nás mělo naučiti opatrnosti při přijímání generalisací jako pravd neotřeši-

telných a lezvratných. Tím více opatra sti je pak potřebí tam, kde thése jsou hlasitě a důrazně popírány. Zajisté, odpůrci pouček mohou býti stejně v neprávu, jako jejich zastánci a novost nějaké thése není ještě zárukou její správnosti, jako není starožitnost důkazem její vadnosti. Mení to také počet zastánců co rozhodnuje o správnosti nějaké thése. Menšina se může stejně dobře mýlit, jako většina a někdy se mýlí svorně menšina s většiňou, jenomže každá jiným způsobem. Pravda se pak nalezne teprve mnohem později. Pochopíme-li povinnost nepřijímati slepě žádnou doktrinu, které nikdo neoponuje, pochopíme tím spíše povinnost zkoumat každou doktrinu každé tvrzení, proti nimž byly vzneseny závažné námitky. Slovenský problém je tu prostě proto, že mnoho Slováků odnítá dosavadní řešení. Jsou v právu, či se mýlí? To je nutno zkoumat a ne odmítat zkoumání. A v tomto poznání je obsaženo

III.

i uznání jsoucnosti problému.

Pokusíme se vylíčiti základní stránky problému, který je nutno přezkoumávati bez vášně a zaujetí. 20 zumný a slušný člověk zná zaujetí jen pro pravdu a spravedlnost, je zanícen pro svobodu a lidskost. "Padni komu padii" prohlásíl Palacký za doktrinu poctivé objektivnosti historie. Když už se pořád dovoláváme Husa a Komenského, Masaryka, Palackého a jiných, nebylo by už pomalu na čase, abychom se alespoň trochu řídili jejich učením?

Než se pustíme do metodické analysy problému samého musímo zde odpověděti na jednu otázku: proč totiž nepovažujeme některé z řešení, o nichž jeme se zmínili dříve, za řešení závazné.

Důvodů je zde mnoho. Hlavním z nich je to, že žádné z tak zvaných řešení není přijímáno bez odporu a tudíž neuspokojuje. Řešení neuspokojující lze ovšem vždy nadiktovatí a vnutit bajonety-ale my nepatříme k zastáncům diktátů a sezení na bajonetech.

20 a

- a tim si vzbudime zaruř - nepřátele na slovenské straně ale nemůžeme brátí na přestísburskou deklaraci za něco světoborného a závázného je to pouhé soukromé ujednání dvou strah, jež si neuvědomily. že na sebe berou více, než k čemu jsou oprávněny. Na České straně stál profesor/tehdy jen profesor/Kanaryk, který nemohl zavazovati český národ prostě proto,že k tomu neměl žádného zmocnění a který také nemohl závázovati stát, který tehdy neexistoval a jedov nebyl dosud hlavou- ostatně ani jako hlava státu nebyl oprávněn sjednávati splouvy bez svolení parlamentu. A na druhé straně stáli američtí Slováci, kteří byl nespora ne oprávnění střežiti zájmy svých rodáku Nemeli však zmocnění je zavazovatí Celá agitace s pittsbuyskou dohodou se nam zdá býti pošetilým nesmyslem. Zádný čech nebyl a nemohl býti vázán podpisem Masarykovým Smlouva vazala- mravně a politicky- pouze ty, kteří ji podepsalí k tomu, že se budou snažit o její provádění a ovšem, především, uzákonění. Tvrzení, že češi poruši-11 pittsburskou dohodu je laciná fráze bez jakékoliv podstaty. Češi, jako kolektiv, pittsburskou dokodu ne-podepsali prostřednictvím svých zmocněnců a nebyli jí vázáni. Nemohli jí tedy porušit.

A nymi něco, co zase pobouří druhou stramu:

Stejně naivní by ovšen bylo ohánět se deklarací z Turčianského Sv. Martina. Některé význačné osobnosti slovenského veřejného a kulturního života proklamova- J. M. program, celkem protichůdný s pittsburkou deklaraci. Centralisté se rádi dovolávali tohoto programu a oháněli se touto deklarací proti "autonomistům". Myslime, že stejně pošetile, jako bylo "autonomistické" mávání pittsburskou deklarací. Všechna čest význačným osobnostem, jež podepšaly martinskou deklaraci. Nepochybujeme o jejich význačném postavení v tehdejším slovenském životě a o jejich dobrých umyslech, ale pochybujeme taimi vážně o jejich oprávnění mluviti závazně o životní otázce Slováků, aniž by se před tím dotázalí lidu na jeho mínění. Jejich projev byl zase jen vyhlášením politického programu. Byl to jejich závazek,

že se b dou snažit o jeho plnění, na Siovácích však bylo příjmout či zavrhnout tento program.

Stejně je to s ostatními dokumenty a opatřeními, o nichž jsme se zmínili a s jinými, které jsme vynechali. Všechna tato řešení mají tři základní vady, jež brání, abychom je přijali za řešení, a to i v tom případě, že by se nám některé zamlouvalo.

Předně: žádné z těchto opatření nebylo formováno jedinou autoritou, jež je příslušná takové rozhodnutí činit, totiž lidem, při skutečně svobodném rozhodování, jemuž by předcházela diskuse, v níž by stoupenci i odpůrci mohli plně a svobodně přednésti své názory, zastávati a obhajovati je ./I naše ustava z 1920 má částečně tuto vadu, kromě toho, že problém řešila polovičatě./Příčí se tedy tato řešení všem zásadámdemokratického zjišťování vůle většiny.

Za druhé: žádné lidové hlasování, ani kdyby bylo jednomyslné, není ještě důkazem správnosti nějakého rozhodnutí, nebo nějaké zásady. Svědčí jen o tom, jaké je stanovisko většiny/nebo celku/ a jaké je přání veřejnosti. Roto rozhodnutí je nutno respektovati, ale je nutno konstatovati, že příliš mnoho lidž, mezi nimi i mnohých poctivých demokratů, si plete pojem zjištění vůle lidu se zjištěním pravdy. Ona náma, která v pražském městském zastupitelstvu volala krátce po převratu na politického odpůrce:"Hlasování ukáže kdo me pravdu", je typickým představitelem naivního házoru, že většina má vždy pravdu. Ale hi mování může zjistit toliko kdo je ve většině a může proto provádět své názory. O pravdě, bohužel, nebo bohudík, rozhodují jiné metody, než lidové hlasování. Většina rozhoduje ce se má stát tož je dobře. O tom, co je správné však rozhodnout není příslušna a proto by si měla býti každá většina dobře vědoma toho, že z okolnosti, že je větši-📖 nou neplyne ještě nijak, že má pravdu.

Třetí a hlavní námitkou pak je, že práva lidu nejsou předmětem civilního práva. V občanském životě sjed-

náváme smolovy trvalé platnosti, jež nemohou býti měněny bez souhlasu strany druhé a porušení ujednání znamená neplatnost smlouvy. Podobné je to s poměrem jednotlivých států. To však neplatí pro vnitřní poměr ve státě, kde parlament, jakožto zástupce lidu, může měnit zákony a vstavu a ukládat menšině povinnosti, s nimiž nesouhlasí. Mení zákonů nezměnitelných a také žádná osoba ani žádná generace nemůže vázati osoby jiné a generace pozdější na věčné časy. Vnitřní organisace států, jejich politická struktura a jejich právní řád je dílem vývoje a svobodné vůle národů-alespoň ve státech demokratických. Heent bylo kdykoliv a cokoliv uzákoněno, každý následující den dává legislativním instancím právo na změnu. Mení prostě stavů nezměnitelného, jako u smluv. Lid, zastoupený parlamentem, má ustavičně možnost přeměňovati svou organisační fromu a -ten, kilo s nějakým stavem nesouhlasí, má vždy právo usilovati o změnu. Je skoro komické, že to ve věci slovenské odpírají uznati ti, kteří chtějí změnit celý společenský řád evolucí, nebo revolucí. Nepřekvapí to, vzpošenemeli, že to jsou titéž lidé, kteří povežovali a patrně ještě považují za zločin, že o presidentských volbách se někdo odvážil použíti ústavího práva a kandidovati.

Všechny ctihodné dokumenty, jichž se dovolává ta či ona strana mají v této věci cenu jen historickou. Jsou to více nebo méně uspěšné pokusy vyřešit něco, co vyřešit nedokázaly, protože se vyhýbaly zásadním stránkám problému. Pro každého z nás bude míti ten či onen z nich subjektivní cenu, jako návod, jak bychom si přáli, aby konečné řešení dopadlo. Pro objektivní zkoumání problému jsou však docela bez ceny, protože toto zkoumání musí vycházeti z docela jiných hledisek a musí že zabývati fakty docela jiné povahy. O tom příště.

Na světě je jen jedna věć ještě hanebnější, než je vůle poroučet. Je to vůle poslouchat.

William Kingdon Clifford

R. 1939 vyšla v paříží knížka La Tragedie Tchécoslovaquie, v níž se autor pierre Buk snaží odpovědětí na otázku, kdo zavinil čsekapitulaci v době Mníchova.

Autor, jehož totožnosti se budeme sakývatí posději, píše na stránce 198 doslovně:

*Za krise, v září, položili na schůzí agrární strany naprosto jasně tuto otázku: Musíme kapútulovati, nebo se máme opříti Říši za pomoci Rudé armády?

Bezan vytáhl ze své kapsy svoji peněženku: Hitler-mi ji ponechá. Ale Vorošilov- o tom pochybuji... Proto se nechám raději pohltit Hitlerem, než zachrániť Vorošilovem

Beran tedy nechal radějí pohltit svou zem Hitlerem Nevíme však, na jak dlouho zachráníl svojí peněženku...

Jméno Beranovo se stalo symbolem zbabělce a korupčníka A právě tak, jako svého času jméno zrádce Mrvy přešlo do reči lidu jako pojem zrádce.

Nehodláme se zabývati vývody p. Pierre Buka. V mimulém ročníku NARODA jsme otiskli různé projevy p. Dr.
Beneše, z nichž je patrno, že se hlásí k svému rozhodnutí kapitulovati a že je považuje za projev své státnické moudrosti a za zásluhu je teky zbytečno viniti
Berana z něčeho, co je zásluhou Dr. Beneše kromě toho
víme, že Beran byl zavřen Němci jako zrádce a že poslal
Dr. Benešovi na odboj 75.000 liber sterlinků, za čež
ho ďal tento gentleman zavřítí na dvácet let do kriminálu.

Zajímavější je tedy hledati autora knihy,kterou byste marně sháněli u pařížských knihkupců. Autora známe, jako v době vyjití knihy bylo obecně známe, kto jí napsal. Ale pro dobro politiků, kteří vídí toliko když jim někdo vytře zrak/ a to ještě ne vždy/ vymyslilí jsme společenskou hra: kdo je a kde je pierre buk*;

Abyc m usnadnili toto hledání i hatele, prozradíme několik stop, vedoucích k autoru. Kníha tvrdí, že se opírá o nevydané dosud dokumenty československé Bílé knihy o Mnichovu. Tyto dokumenty nemohl míti ovšem nikdo, pokud neměl přístup k tajným státním dokumentům československým. Z lidí, kteří měli tento přístup, byl za hranicemi jen Dr. Beneš, ale ten to nebyl. Již sloh knihy to dokazuje. Musel to tedy býti některý z jeho důvěrníků.

Tož, ještě několik indicií, Bílá kníha čs, vlády nikdy nevyšla, dokumenty, které "Pierre Buk "cituje nebyly nikdy uveřejněny. Nalezneme je však v knížce George J. George They betrayed Czechoslovakia, vyšlé v téže době a také zmizevší záhadně z trhu, A jsou ovšem v legendárním již spise "Munich, before and after, kterou byste také marně hledali na knižním trhu, protože byla pro své nediskretnosti skoupena čs. vládou v Londýně. Autor této knihy se podepsal jako Dr. Hubert Ripka. Na rozdíl od p. George a p. Buka Dr. Ripka existuje. Je zřejmé, že po Poka divěrné dokumenty, které měl také Dr. Kipka. Měl tedy blízko k p. Dr. Kipkovi. Jak blízko-to je věcí důvtipu čtenářů, aby uhodli. Dr. Ripka rozhodně ví, kdo je to p. "Buk".

A tak, zajímá-li snad Dr. Černého, kdo to byl,kdo plivl takovýmto způsobem na minulost republikánské strany a na jejího předsedu Berana, může se na to zeptati na schůzi Fředsednictva Rady svobodného Československa, kde mu bylo milostivě dovoleno seděti v kcutku. A nezajímá-li to snad Dr. Černého, mělo by to zajímati všechny členy republikánské strany.

JAK SE ŽILO V PŘEDŮNOFOVÉ "LIDOVÉ DOMOKRACII"

Politikové, jejichž politika ztroskotala v unoru lenského roku, snaží se obhajovati předunerovou "lidovou demokracii" a vystupovati jako demokraté. Nuže, otiskneme jim doklad o tom, jak to vypadálo za národně frontových libánek s komunisty, jak se zacházelo s lidem ve státě, který řídili. Máme těch dokumentů mnoho.

<u>Tzápis</u>, sepsaný dne 12. září 1945 o 11. hodině dopolední u okresního národního výboru v Novém Bydžově,
s Ladislavem Štulíkem, mlynářem v Hradišku.

Pan předseda Okresního národního výboru v Novém Bydžově, na příkaz pana ministra výživy a Zemského národního výboru dává mlynáři Ladislavu Štulíkovi tento příkaz: Nařizuji Vám, abyste dnes do 4. hodiny odpolední odvolal trestní oznámení, které jste podal ve věci mlynářskě jednoty. Neučiníte-li tak v uvedené lhůtě, nechám Vás o 6. hodině večerní zajistiti.

"Ukládám Vám dále, abyste se věnoval jen svému povolání a vyvaroval se jakéhokoliv veřejného vystupování. Trestní opatření výše uvedená budou provedena i proti členům Vaší rodiny a rodiny ing. Holanského, jest-

liže so danému nařízoní nepodvolíte.

"Mlynář Ladislav Štulík potvrzuje svým podpisem, že mu byl tento příkaz dán a že jej vere na vědomí.

"Podpisy: Stanislav Jiránek, v. r., Ptáček, v. r., Vítězslav Klemens, v. r., Malina, v. r., Vedoucí uřadu: Dr. Vodák; Ladislav Štulík, v. r."

Zbývá snad jen dodat, že i mlynář Ladislav Štulík, i pan ministr výživy jsou dnes v emigraci. Jeden je v uprchlickém táboře a druhý je vysokým funkcionářem Rady svobodného Československa, usilující o obnovu takovéto demokracie v Československu.

RADA SVOBODNÉHO ČESKOSLOVENSKA A ROZKLAD STRAN.

Spolek, nazývající se Rada svobodného Československa, byl rozšířen o veliký počet dalších "hodnostářů", najmenovaných podle výběru pp. Zenkla a spol do
tak zv.plena Rady. Současně se ustavují tak zv. oblastní
rady" na základě stejně autoritativním, jako byl podnik zřízený ve Washingtonu. Stateční bojci za demokracii docela již zapomnělí, že se v demokracii funkcionáři volí a zástupci delegují těmi, jež mají zastupevati. Podle tradice košické se hodnostáři jmenují shora,
čímž je dán důkaz, že se tato Rada má ve skutečnosti

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správně nazývati Ústřední Akční výbor Národní fronty v exilu. Nic jiného to také není, nic jiného "lidové demokraté" organisovat nedovedou.

"Rada"čelila námitkam stran tím, že prohlásila, že její členové jsou vybíráni jako jednotlivcí a že byla opuštěna zásada zastoupení stran. Sotva však byla tato thése přijata, již začíná tento Ústřední Akční výbor Národní fronty v zahraničí vyhlašovati, že v něm jsou náležitě zastoupeny všechny strany svými zástupcí.

Situace je zatím ta, že mezi národními socialisty je mnoho nespokojenosti. Zdá se jim, že strana byla přehnaně skromná a že toho urvala ještě příliš málo. U soc. dem. je nespokojenost zase s tím, že nár. soc. dostali příliš mnoho. A demokratické strany jsou ve zmatku a částečně i v rožkladu, což je jediný, ale snadno předvídaný výsledek jejich spolupráce s kolaboranty.

Lidová strana, živnostenská strana a národně demokratická strana stojí na stanovisku, že poján zastoupeny jako strany v tomto Ústředním Akčním výboru
a že jejich jednotliví členové jsou tam jako soukromé osoby jen za sebe. Republikánská strana, jak patrno z jejích projevů, uznává oficielně své členství v
této nové Národní frontě, i když není velikostí svého zastoupení nadšena. Toto stanovisko vzbudilo mnoho
nelibosti a zavinilo do značné míry rozvrat v těch
demokratických stranách, jež byly ochotny se postavití
proti této obnově Národní fronty do posledních důslednů.

PNÁRODU A POLITICKÉ STRANY.

Založili jsme NÁROD jako list nezávislý na politických stranách a zachovali jsme tuto nezávislost, jako ji uchováme i v budoucnu Redaktor NÁRODA nesdílí totiž názor, rozšířený hlavně zásluhou lidové demokracie, že vydávati politické časopisy mají býti o-

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právněny jen politické strany. Naopak, je přesvědčen, jak to dokázal názorně československý případ, že by poslední stopy svobody zmizely, kdyby všechen sisk patřil politickým stranám, pokud možná koncesovaným.

Politické strany jsou držitelem moci ve státě. Tisk je a má býti kritikem toho, jak této moci používají. Musí býti korektivem a brzdou. Nebude-li tisku nezávislého na stranách, zmízí kritika. Zmizí-li kritika, zústanou strany samy se svými praktikami a zmičí svobodu svých odpůrců i svých vlastních příslušníků.

Nevěříme ovšem v nestmennickost tisku. Noviny píší lidé a ti mají přesvědčení. Nemají-li přesvědčení, nepatří de tisku Hovinář je členem strany, nebo alespon jejím přívržencem. Píše však podle svého svědomí a nemá se chodit ptát pana generálního sekretáře jak má vykládat ten nebo onen článek programu strany. A nesmí se báti kritisovati především vlastní stranu. Neškodí jí tím, ale prokazuje jí tím největší službu.

Redaktor NÁRCDA mohl zaujmouti toto stanovisko tím spíše, že je stoupencem politické strany, jež nevázala v minulosti své poslance a senátory reversy a která nevlastnila své nejznámější časopisy. Redaktor NÁRODA mehl proto často přehlížeti názory vůdců své strany a nedbatí jich a vděčně vzpomíná, že mohl v tištěném tehdy NÁRODE uveřejňovati bez následků články, jež byly v rezporu s usnesoními nejvyšších instancí strany.

Jestliže v minulých měsících vynaložil redaktor NÁRODA veškeré úsilí, aby byla v zahraničí obnovena národní demekracie, v očištěné a ve zdokonalé formě, nikdy ani na chvíli nepomyslil na to upustit od toho, co považoval za veliký klad strany v minulosti, totiž, že tisk nepatřil straně a že všichni člehové měli možnost projeviti svobodně svůj názor bez obav z pana generálního tajemníka, který, jsa jimi placen, nebyl jejich pánem, ale služebníkem.

NÁROD nebyl tedy orgánem národní demokracie a strana nemá žádné odpovědnosti za to co napsal NÁROD a za to, co ještě napíše. A redaktor NÁRODA ovšem odpovídá sice za svůj list, ale za národní demokracii jen do té míry, pokud její činy jsou ve shodě s tím, co zastává.

Je jedna věc, v níž se NÁROD rozchází s národní demokracií v zahraničí. Národní demokracie zatracuje nedemokratický způsob zřízení Rady svobodného Československa a prohlašuje, že v této "Radě" není zastoupena. Dva národní demokraté, které si pp. Zenkl a spolpovola<u>lí</u> milostivě, aby se poníženě krčili v koutku zvaném plenum jsou tam jen za svou vlastní osobu. Národní demokracie nesoudí, vzhledem k naprostěmu selhání ostatních demokracie krčili v koutku sana dále a zakázati svým členům učast na "Radě", nebo že by alespoň mohla prohlásit neslučitelnost členství v Radě s funkcionářstvím v národní demokracii.

S tímto stanoviskem redaktor NÁRODA nemohl souhlasiti a musel z toho vyvodít důsľedky. Protože považuje
zřízení "Rady Svobodného Československa" za zločin na
národě a za atentát na jeho svobody, protože soudí, že
nestačí pouhé odnítnutí odpovědnosti tam, kde je pomestačí pouhé odnítnutí odpovědnosti tam, kde je pomictvo strany mu nabízenou a vzdal se současně všech
řínkel ve straně, které zastával. Zůstavá prostým členem strany po tak dlouho, pokud bude míti možnost bojovati o změnu stanoviska, jež považuje za neštatečné.

MÁROD bude tedy i nadále listem národním a demokratickým, obracejícím se k myslícím čtenářem, listem, za který neodpovídá žádná strana a který neslouží sobeckým zájmům žádné strany, ale zásadám, z nichž nesleví aní čárky.

Zločiny dějin lze shrnouti ve slova: zneužití moci. Robert G. Ingersoll

15 - THE WEISTON CHURCHILL promluvil 31 brezna v Bostonu vora s likou řečnokterou zde nemůžeme zaznamenati ani v nejl stručnějším výtahu. Rádi bychom však podtrhli jedno misto jeho řeči. Churchill, mluvě o omylech, jichž se dopustili: státníci po první světové válce uvedl výslovně jako osudovou chybu, že odpovědní státníci oné doby neměli prozíravost a odvahu rozdrtit bolševichmitví na osvoboditi Ruško. Znáho ty, kteří z čestkomilo venských politiků nebyli prozíraví, jako víme, kteří prozíraví byli. Churchill měl odvahu doznati chybu politikú britských. Kdy "budou míti emigrační politikové odvahu doznati, že měl pravdu Dr. Kramář, jejž po tak dlouho napadali a ostouzeli a ne oni?Asi nikdy. protože dosud nebylo schopni ani doznati ani jeden ze svých omylů a provinění. ్రాయక్రమక్ర కాట్లా కాట్లా కాట్లా కాట్లా కాట్లా కాట్లా కాట్లా కాట్లా కాట్లా కాట్లా కాట్లా కాట్లా కాట్లా కాట్లా

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více než koy jindy záleží na tom informovati správně zakraniční veřejnost o podvodech Národní fronty reorganisované ve Washingtonu. Upozorněte proto své známé, kteří dovedou anglicky, na náš list HARD TIMES. HARD TIMES vychází letos měsíčně. Předplatné na rok 6 sh.

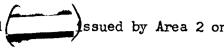
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B is roland vertile anorgal and a kelver of the rest of a NAROD. Published in Czech Lenguage by R. Kopecký, of 118, Sutherland Avenue, London W. 9.

Aločiny dějin lze shrhoutá ve slova: znoužití modi.

AR, File: I-16677, Hq. Reg I, 7970th CIC Gp., APO 154, dtdwzl Apr 49, Subject: of the "CESKOSLOVENSKA NARODNE DEMOCRATIKA STRANA v EXILU" (Czechoslovak National Democratic Party in Exile)

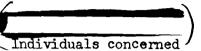
> 5 May 1941 and DP Identity Card 8 February 1949.



AGENT'S NOTES:

More detailed data pertaining to the personalities whose names appear in this report will be submitted separately.

SOURCE:



5 USC 552 (b) (7) (D)

Registration Records of Czech DP Camps

EVALUATION: F-2

APPROVED:

Special/Agent, Cic AGENT IN CHARGE

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

EXHIBIT A - Photograph of EXHIBIT B - Photograph of

EXHIBIT C - Photograph of

REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED ON 15 MARCH BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1R





Preedom of Information Act/Privacy Act Deleted Page(s) Information Sheet

77

Indicated below are one or more statements which provide a brief rationale for the deletion of this page.

	5 USC 552 (b)	(7) (C)			
It is not record—for		o segreg	jate meam	ningful	portions of the
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Page (1) 215

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HEADQUARTERS
SUB-REGION FULDA
COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION III

APO 757 5 State 1948 TII FM-6637, 26

AGENT'S REPORT

SUBJECT: Possible Pro-Communist group in Czech National Refugee Camp,
BAD ORB(L51-N17), Kreis Gelnhausen.

Re: Possible Political Subversion.

- 1. In accordance with per of Top Secret Orientation and Guidance Report, dated They 1948, the following report is being submitted.
- 2. The following information was given to this Agent from by two reliable sources located within the Czech Refugee Camp at BAD ORB, Camp Freedom. The information concerns mainly a suspicious groups of Czech National Refugees involved in stirring up dissatisfaction and unrest within the camp and, in addition causing a cannge in the local camp government. This group harmonder described is under further suspicion of possessing weapons, including pistols and hunting rifles as well as funds provided false pretenses from anti-communist groups in CSR. The following is separated in two sections, the first describing mainly the leaders and identifying the personalities involved and their general activities while the second part concerns itself with the camp government change and methods in which unrest was sown among camp-members, mainly by this group:

voc 552 (b) (7) (c)

HEADQUARTERS SUB-REGION FULDA COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION III

APO 757

	MÄHRIRSCHEN from 1941-45; furthermore, staff captain and leader of
	the liaison officers of the repatriation missions in North Germany.
	1947-48, alleged to have been a private official of the firm
	Czechminol in PRAGUE I, Bartholomeusstr 2. vas a member of
	the People's Party and the Chairman of the 9th Section of the Dis-
	trict Organization of the People's Barty for PRAGUE XVIII.
	b. born son of the direc-
	tor of the Czechminol Firm in PRAGUE. Nephew of the Czech-American
() th whom () is in steady correspondence.
	(SourceI assumes here that () receives advice and money from same
	It is notable that () is known through his communist acti-
	vity; he went shortly after the February political changes in CSR to
	PRAGUE where he was received by GOTTWALD, NOSEK, KOPECKY, STANSKY,
	and other prominent communist leaders. He referred to himself in the
	newspapers and radiom as the representative of the American Czechs
	and declared himself to be in agreement with the events in the CSR.
	These declarations awakened unrest among the American Czechs who were
	still in PRAGUE and ()leparted. After his return to CHICAGO, he
	was called to account by the National Organization and later dis-
	missed from the same. Against the will of the Czech National Council,
():ontributed one and one-half(1 $\frac{1}{2}$) million dollars from the fund
	of the organization to GOTTWALD and KPECKY in 1946. Furthermore, as
	director of a bank which, it is said in CSR, aided in the financing
	of the Communist Party in CSR. Finally, it is generally known (
	was a personal enemy of (
	\circ

6 USC 552 (b) (7) (c)

HEADQUARTERS SUB-REGION FULDA COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION III

APO 757

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II. Activities in BAD ORB:

a. Source I first became acquainted with the two leaders of the group in the Reception Camp for Czech Nationals at REGENSBURG (M50-U15) introduced himself to source I as having been a major in the Czech Army who was entrusted with a special mission in the Opposition Movement against Communism. For this reason, he begged source I to see to it that he and people, especially former military personnel, with whom they might remain together as a unit in the new camp. He declared to source I at that time that the opposition against communism in CSR must be first organized from Czech sources before the Americans and other Allies could enter onto the scene. He further made suggestions that he and this proposed group would operate along the border, confusing and molesting the border guards, opening unguarded points for the movement of information and refugees from the CSR. At

HEADQUARTERS SUB-REGION FULDA COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION III

APO 757

this point, source I went favorably for idea and made available to him the opportunity which he sought. He, the above-mentioned individuals and a few other lesser known individuals, making up a group of nearly twenty(20) men moved into one barrack, lived as a military was the leader and community in which (the adjutant. Soon after arrival in BAD ORB, source I determined that this group had particular aims and through their arrogant manner, terrorized the entire camp. The rumor spread rapidly through the camp that (bezzled a good part of the election funds of the People's Party(CSR) amounting to a sum of nearly 160,000 Kronen(3,300 dollars) one occasion showed source I a certificate that he had delivered these funds to the cashier of the party, one, he explained the irregular form of the certificate through the fact that the money was turned over in a restaurant and that an official certificate was not)added further on that occasion that his possible at that time./)at that time unknown to source I) was a relative of and that the latter would give money for this good cause. The entire group has always had overflowing funds, extra food and alcoholic drinks as well as American cigarettes and coffee. As time passed the group changed from an eager group of workers and trained as a military unit in their spare time; however, this changed radically in the last month to exactly the opposite. None of the group has shown any intention of emigrating; from time to time, individuals of this group have been suspected of various small thefts. In the past few weeks,

6 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

HEADQUARTERS SUB-REGION FULDA COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION III

APO 757

been travelling regularly to FULDA(L51-H31) and FRANKFURT(L51-M67). In the past two(2) weeks, the main function of the group appeared to be the spreading of propaganda against the camp leadership and the sowing of seeds of dissatisfaction among them camp members. The IRO through an organizational error forgot to provide the camp with its normal food supply on Aug 1948; and his group used the opportunity to demand the use of the truck assigned to the camp to go FRANKFURT/M with a depulation of fifteen(15) men to make a complaint. As far as thit could be determined, the group went to who, hearing their complaints promised to help them. They reported their journey to have been a success and promised changes would take place.

reported that during a meeting of the camp committee on x520 Aug 1948.

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (D) b. Source II,

a crowd of people, allegedly representing themselves as confidentes of the members of the camp under the mix leadership of the alleged and former Slowakian politiker both of whom stepped forward as speakers for the group of fiteen(15 to twenty(20) men, demandin immediate measures to correct the food and cigarette situation existing within the camp. The Committee then agreed with their complaints and suggested sending a committee from the camp leadership to the main office of the IRO in BAD KISSINGEN(L51-N68). The Committee then suggested that the matter be taken care of on the following Monday since it was already Friday and IRO offices were closed on Saturday. The group refused this saying that they representing the "people" of the camp would see to it that this matter was straightened out since the official camp

HEADQUARTERS SUB-REGION FULDA COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION III

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				^	

committee had shown itself incapable of helpingthe "people". As above
mentioned, the group used the camp truck to go to FRANKTITIM and seek
the aid of () Following their return, on 23 Aug 1948, the same
group representing the two(2) factions behind and forced
the camp committee and leader () call a meeting and of the
camp and put through new elections to the committee and leadership. The
meeting took place on same date at 1900 hours with approximately one(1)
hundred persons attending. The insurgent group suggested a certain
as camp leader as well as various new committee members
including After a vote of those attending the meeting,
failed to gain sufficient votes and the group was able only to get two
(2) men into the committeer itself, namely () and () in a
later election while () and () remained from the old group re-
presenting the actual majority of the camp. () failed totally to ge
a position in the camp leadership. Various camp laws and ordnances were
immediately wiped out by the newly-formed committee and new ordnances
and laws were planned, similar to the methods employed earlier this year
in CSR. At present, the group) has a practical majority
in the committee since) no longer takes part in the committee mee.
tings.

3. ATTMUS COMMENTS, NOWES, AND PECOMMENDATIONS:

a. According to both sources, the methods through which the above-mentioned events were put through were, on a small scale, to compare with these employed by the Communists in CSR to accomplish their ends. However, it appears that here two(2) groups were represented, one

HEADQUARTERS SUB-REGION FULDA COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION III

APO 757	

led by	
and the second led by with	
pered and clever in its moves and but	just as dangerous due to the lack
of certainty as to its real aims	•

has been heard from either of the two(2) insurgent groups; thereor, this is considered axtantical to be avoided by the group for tactical reasons of self-preservation.

- c. Surveillance of the () group and particularly of and () is being maintained through both sources as well as one
- d. It is recommended that if and when Camp Freedom at BAD ORB should be disbanded as a Czech National Refugee Camp, continued surveillance of the above-mentioned individuals and groups be maintained. It is further recommended that mail between and be checked if possible.
- e. Further developments will be reported as they take place and are reported to this Office.

SOURCE II:

EVALUATION: 6-2. This evaluation is given to sources due to their trusted positions and integrity which they have enjoyed in their homeland. Furthermore, continual contact with both sources by this Office has aided in coming to this evaluation

Special Agent, City

File No: II-FM-6637.10

Date: '22 Sept :

AGENTS REPORT:

SUBJECT: PARTISON Activities, and DEFENSIS Unit CSR.

RE: Czech Activities.

Reference is made to Consolidated 0 and G, dated 9 July 1948 Section T, pag 26 8.

2. The following information was obtained from TRAGUE

thru centaets of

tzech refugee:

heins infiltrated by Covict parsennel

frontiers of MORAVA and SECVARIA, with the larger number of partisans in SECVARIA. The Soviets have been securing weapons and association and suppling this material to these partisans. There the weapons are coming from is unknown to source. The arms were issued to these partisans with the statement that only weapons are and will be given to those considered as citizens of a regarded country. This statement was made my who is the commandant of the town DOBRYS.

6 USC 552 (b) (7)

- B. Iniformed Russian patrols are to be seen on all main roads 20 to 30 kilometers from the frontiers of the US Zone. It has been stated to the source that this is done because of the dis-trust of the Czech and German Folice, but this is only a cover up for their activities.

 To enter the US zone at the present time all must have a special pass, which is stamped by the Soviet authorities.
- C. (Defense Unit) has

orgaized and consists of all young Communist members between the ages of 16 to 24. This unit includes females also. They are trained by Soviet Military personnel with the aid of Czech officers in the use of Soviet weapons which include rifles, machine pistols and machine guns. They receive special instruction and training to fight airborn troops and how to live as Fartisans. They can be noticed by their blue or gray uniforms.

3. Any further information concerning this report will be forwarded by the undersigned. 5 USC 552 (b) (7) (D)

Source:

Evaluation: 4-6

Special Agent CIC

SUSC 552 (b) (T) (C)

AGENT REPORT

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

SUBJECT: Illegal Use of Mail Channels

Re: Czechoslovakian Activities

2. DATE SUBMITTED

5 August 1948

1 CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.

III_IN_6637.04

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

1. Reference is made to request for investigation, dated 28 July 1948, from S-2. S-3. FRANKFURT (L51/M67) Military Post.

- 2. An investigation conducted at No. 48 Holbeinstrasse, FRANKFURT, the seat of the "Czechoslovak Relief Committee." disclosed that the letter in question was an employee of the United Press in mailed on 14 July 1948 by FRANKFURT, and at the same time a volunteer worker of the above named committee.
- a. According to source, an agreement between the United Press and the Czech Committee exists by which the news dispatches received by UP from Czechoslovakia are regularly submitted to the committee and from there regularly sent out by mail to the various camps in which Czech political refugees are housed.
- b. This news service is free of charge and solely intended to inform the camp inmates of the latest developments in their home country.
- c. The contents of the attached letter proves that the news contained therein is of no political significance. It covers a period between 9 and 11 July 1948.
- d. The undersigned agent, posing as an investigator of the Army Postal Service, directed the attention of the committee to the fact that they as such are not authorized to utilize American Army Postal Services and directed the committee to discontinue the mailing of such letters.

3. Agent's Notes:

- a. The writer is of the opinion that the news service described in the above paragraph is harmless and does not show any political trend.
- b. The strong possibility exists that United Press may continue to mail these news bulletins directly to the camps if the committee so desires, because of apparent excellent relations between the two organizations. In that case, the writer would have no influence upon the service as UP is authorized to use APO channels.
 - Evaluation: C-3

APPROVED:

Special Agent, CIC

Operations

6 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

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6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

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5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

S/A, S/R Frankfurt

CIC Gro. Reg III

10 AGO FORM 341

AGENT'S REPORT

SUBJECT: Czech Activities

Re: migration to C.S.R.

17 Aug 1948

- 1. This report is submitted in compliance with thepar of 0 & G Report No 7, dated 28 Feb 1948 and instructions as to info on Czech Activities.
- 2. On 2 Aug 1948, source visited

 the Czech Consulate in FRANKFURT(L51-M67).

 is generally known as a liaison officer and represents the interests of Czech Nationals in the US Zone and also considers inquiries concerning entry or emigration to C.S.R. The office in close contact with the BERLIN(N53-Z75) and is subject to its orders. Source held a conversation with

 in which following was determined:

All questions of return to the C.S.R. on the part of deported Sudetens or other nationalities who formerly lived in C.S. R. is decided finally only in Berlin. Plans of return for such persons have taken on the following form: 180,000 former Czechs or deported persons from the C.S.R. may return to their former homeland if (1) they did not belong to the NSDAP or at least did not have any activity within the party in spite of membership and (2) if they are sponsored by at least two(2) members of the people's committe in some locality of the C.S.R. that they are politically sympathetic to the C.S.R. and its people. When the first 180,000 have been settled, further palans include resettlement for another group of the same number. It is intended through these resettlement plan to replace to a certain extent the large numbers of persons who have left the C.S.R. in the past three(3) years through the deportation of the Sudeten refugees and the recent departure

of thousands of political refugees. Furthermore, added that the acceptance for return to C.S.R. and a reinstatement of Czech citizenship would in no way force the individual to return to the C.S.R. immeditaely if he did not wish. However, in such cases, special reasons would have to be offerred for such action. Membership presently in one or the other German parties would not be a deciding factor although membership in the KPD or SED as the case may be would be to a extent alvantageous.

3. AGENT'S COMMENTS, NOTES: AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. spoke with source in Czech and tried to inform same as to possibilities of return to C.S.R.. Source stated to that he had been advised by a recind, one

the subject. intimated that he was aware of also mentioned that his application had been advanced to BERLIN for further consideration.

versation; however, source concluded that he was not fully of the political attitude that would be expected of one representing the present Czech government.

c. Source was invited by ()to come again when he had more time to converse with him. Source promised to visit the colonel again .

SOURCE: P-739-III-FM

EVALUATION: B-6

Special Agent, cic



HEADQUARTERS SUB-REGION FRANKFURT COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS REGION III

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (D)

APO 757

III-FM-6637

9 July 1948

KENCHANDUN FOR THE OFFICER IN CRANGE

SUBJECT: CLECHOSLOVAK National Committee (CESECSLOVSKURT Rerodni Vyber).

Re + QUECH Activities.

l. Reference is made to Crientation and Guidance Report No. 7, dated 28 February 1948, Readquarters 970th Counter Intelligence Corps Detachment, EUCCK, Section V, Part I, Paragraph 153.

2. A carded source of this office has reported increased activity on the part of the "ONLOHOBLOVAK National Committee" in Landkreis SHEACH (150/MBL).

tent representative for all Sudeten OFRMAN expelless and CHECH refugees presently living in the US BRITISH Zone of GEREARY, and that the purpose of this organization is to rid CHECHOSLOVAKIA of the Communist regime which presently is in power in that country.

3. Agent's Botes, Comments and Recommendations:

a. Source further reported that the "CZECHOSLOVAK National Committee" is not allowed to function as an official organ of the CZECH and Sudeten GERMAN refugees by order of Military Government of Land Hesse. Further activities on the part of the aforementioned organisation will be reported as the information becomes available to the undersigned.

b. Source: U-66-ili-D, Evaluation: 8-5.

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(CZECHOSLOVKHSKY

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)

APPROVED:/

Special Agent, CIC Operations Officer

Special Agent, CTC

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Details about the Agrarian Party in CSR.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
This Agrarian Party was established in the time before the
last war started. Under the party two other associations are
running in the same way. One of these two is the "Republikansky
Porost" that is a youth organisation of all the young farmers.
The second is the "Pomouinarska Strana" a organisation of all the
small farmers. The leader of the Agrarian Party was ()At first
this party was dissolved by the Nazis in 1940, because the Nazis
just licensed one party in Czechoslowakia that was the "Marodni
Sourcenstvi" () succeeded in taking over the position as
the first representative of this party and therefore he could unite
all the members of the Agrarian Party again. After the war ended
and () was going to take over the Government he dissolved
the party again and licensed only four different parties (Communistic
Party, National-Socialist-Party, Christian-Social-Party, and the
Social-Democratic-Party) except the Agrarian Party. But the members
of the Agrarian Party were still acting illegally. Therefore (
and () still remained the heads of this party. In 1946, when
the representatives of the Protectorat set up by the Germans were
going to be tried, the Communists already were protesting against
the judgement. In 1948 the Communistic Party getting the majority
changed the Government and at the same time they arrested (
boasses of his anti-communication attitude.
because of his anti-communistic attitude . () is still in the jail, but he going to be released in the nearest time, after
happening that he intending to come across. () was already
arrested in 1945 and has been released again. Right after then he
left CSR for Germany about 8 weeks ago. At the present ()
and () are acting as the heads of this illegally party. ()
and Vare the delegates in the parliament representing the
National Socialist Party, and besides they are old members of the
Agrarian Party. But these two delegates don't have any rights in
the parliament to make proposals that is just a regulation by the
communists to keep the former delegates in the previous position.
At present the headquarters of the Agrarian party is located at
Eydzov.
The same party is consisting in Slovakia but it uses to
have an alias name for the Agrarian Party, called "Democratic-
Party". The head in Slovakia was () and his main secretary

Party". The head in Slovakia was () and his main secretary already fled to Switzerland and () is staying in U.S.A.After then () was holding the office as the leader of this party. But he has been thrown into the jail too because of great contact with abroad. These two parties following the same aims are going to built only one headquarters in the CSR supposedly at rag.

Source

5 USC 562 (b) (7) (C)

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (D)



HEADQUARTERS

970th COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT EUROPEAN COMMAND REGION VI (BAMBERG) APO 139 U. S. ARMY

Bayreuth Sub-Region Office III April 1948

VI-B-193.2

2. (

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE

SUBJECT: Affiliations of Refugees at Camp MOSCHENDORF

RE : Emigre Groups in Germany

1. Interrogation of refugees in Camp MOSCHENDORF, HOF (M51/099), by the undersigned Agent brought to attention the following information concerning emigre groups in Germany.

5 USC 552 (b) (7) (D)

garding the organization of a People's Democratic Party Movement in Exile:

a. In FRACUE, on 5 March 1948, the leaders of the People's Democratic Party had a meeting at which it was decided that the Party would organize itself as an underground movement both within Czechoslovakia and abroad. [President of the Party, agreed to this. [Is now in Pankrac Prison in PRACUE. The purpose of the proposed underground was to have been resistance to the Communists, to provide protection for Party leaders in Czechoslovakia, and to provide a means of escape from Czechoslovakia for persons persecuted by the Communists. The underground movement would be active in Bohemia and Moravia, Czechoslovakia.

b. () sas sent to Germany to establish relations abroad and to contact other exiles so as to place them in touch with the underground movement in Bohemia and Morayia.

The	members of the movement were listed by as follows:
(1)) with former address (
(2)	prepresentative of the People's Democratic Party in PRACUE.
(3))
(4)	Secretary of the Youth Group,
(5)	emocratic Party () Secretary General of the People's
	Copy 7 of 9 Copies REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED ON 15 MARCH 99 BY CDR USAINSCOM F01/PO AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.18

MOIC, BAYREUTH S/R, dated 14 April 1948, Subj: "Affiliations of Refugees at Camp MOSCHENDORF" n official of the People's Democratic (7)5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C) (8));a chaplain in LITOMERICE, Bohemia. (The official Party address is 5 Revolucni, PRACUE.) The individual missions of the leaders are: (1)hre to maintain contact with the United States Army in PRAGUE. after leaving Czechoslovakia, was to contact (2) already in (deliver the following instructions not later than 30 March 1948: That it is necessary to recognize a leader of the resistance movement. (b) That. \will become that leader. (c) to supervise the evacuation of the That refugees from Czechoslovakia. In doing so, he will arrange agreements on symbols and announce the activation of the underground. 6 USC 552 (b) (7) (C) Before departure from Czechoslovakia, the following symbols were established for use as signals: (1) A1 - (5 USC 652 (b) (7) (D) Γk (3) .0 -(6)was given the following code messages: Al-Dobre ("dobre" means good) (1)has completed his mission. REGRADED UNCLASSIFIED ON 15 MARC BY CDR USAINSCOM FOI/PO

AUTH Para 1-603 DOD 5200.1R



NOIC, BAYREUTH S/R, dated 14 April 1948, Subj: "Affiliations of Refugees at Camp MOSCHENDORF"

<u> </u>		(2)	Fk-Vyckati ("vyckati" means await) — Rement should await news of the organizati it is addressed to ()		Manager and a second se
<u>6</u>		(3)	FK-Thred ("ihned" means immediately) — ment should continue its illegal activit slovakia.		Backet.
200 200	with the help	of a	scape route from Czechoslovakia has alrea group of farmers, shopkeepers, local off s, etc., which provides "safe" houses and	icials, clerks,	-
>,			following is a list of the names of the inverse of	unctionaries who	
		(1)	() Minister.		
•	<u>0</u>	(2)	Delegate.	-	
•	8	(3),	() Chief of Propaganda.		
}	9	(4)	Delegate.		
5	255	(5)	President in No	VY JICIN.	
20	5 USC 552 (b) (7) (D)	(6)	Delegate and Secre the recpie's Democratic Party in Czechos		
ž	•	(7' (Delegate.		
5 a	·	(8)	President MNV in BRN	O, a professor.	
8	be evaluated a	es F-(fultto rty=Ko lven l		outline that ould the People's the future. The)
	•			_)	
	APPROVED:				
			phecial year	nt, CIC	
1	Special Agent,	CIC	5 USC 552 (b) (7) (C)		
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